TL603

EAST TIMOR

after santa-cruz

indonesia and the international order

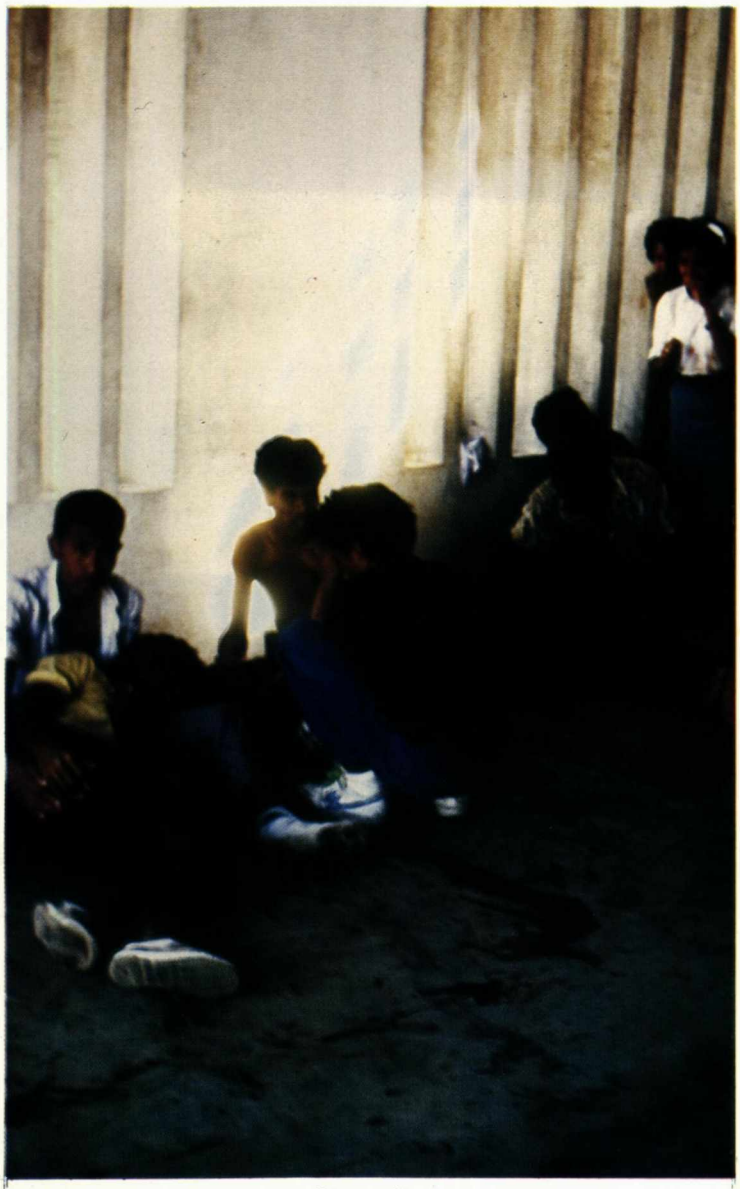

Photo and Cover photo: Steve Cox / Independente

"...During my imprisonment on Buru island the military executed dissidents without charge or trial. And they are still killing. Look at Dili, Aceh, Lampung, Tanjung Priok. The victims just wanted to express their wishes. They wanted a dialogue with the authorities. But the government answered with automatic rifles... The military do not want any change. They firmly stick to the status quo.."

"We are human beings. It is not only about material possessions. We also have the right to be human beings, to live in democracy. But this kind of human dignity is not respected in modern Indonesia."

Pramoedya Ananta Toer
Het Parool, 26 March 1992

Compiled and edited by
A Paz é Possível em Timor Leste
(Peace is Possible in East Timor)
Ecumenical Association

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Editorial

After the Santa Cruz massacre the Indonesian authorities were forced, by international pressure, to undertake various commitments:

- to give clarifications regarding the balance of the massacre,
- to establish responsabilities and punish those responsible,
- to ensure fair treatment for imprisoned Timorese,
- while also improving the general human rights situation in the territory,
- to collaborate with the UN in seeking a comprehensive solution to the problem of East Timor.
- to implement the recommendations of the special rapporteur on torture
- to facilite access to East Timor for humanitarian organisations and for human rights organisations.

These various demands were essentially embodied in a statement made by the Chairman of the Human Rights Commission in March 1992. A resolution condemning Indonesia would certainly have been passed with a majority of member countries in favour, were it not for certain influential allies of Jakarta, who spared it this condemnation by negotiating a substitution by a statement from the Chairman.

The statement from the Commission's Chairman did contain, however, compensations:

- it represented a consensus of opinion in the international community,
- being part of this consensus, Indonesia was committed to work towards the application of the statement.

Jakarta has had the opportunity of showing its willingness to cooperate with the UN. It is worth analysing the results one year later.

If it is concluded that, in spite of a commission of inquiry being set up and an agreement to go ahead with talks with Portugal under the auspices of the UN Secretary General, Indonesia had no intention of honouring the commitments it undertook, then the UN and Member States ought to use other means to achieve their objectives. The 4 March 1992 statement was nothing but a starting point for the re-establishment of international order in accordance with the UN Charter and resolutions. Recent information on the situation in East Timor emphasises the urgency.

Peace is Possible in East Timor
Ecumenical association

The remaining discrepancies

"**The Commission** welcomes the early action of the Indonesian Government in setting up a national commission of inquiry (...) expresses its hope that, as announced by the Indonesian Government further investigation into the action of the security personnel on November 12 1991, and into the fate of those unaccounted for will clarify **the remaining discrepancies, namely on the number of people killed and those missing.**
(*Statement by the Human Rights Commission President, agreed by consensus, Geneva, 4 March 1992*)

"The European Community and its Member States acknowledge the prompt investigation by the Indonesian authorities, but remain concerned over the lack of clear information about the number of people killed and over the persons still unaccounted for, about the disparity of sentences given to civilians on the one hand and military on the other, and by the denial of access to the territory by human rights organisations. We urge the Indonesian authorities to honour their commitments and to respond fully to the consensus statement on East Timor at this year's session of the Commission on Human Rights. ..."

(*EC's intervention before the 3rd Commission of the UNGA, 24 November 1992*)

National commission of inquiry (NCI)

Confirms 18 killed, admits 50

- The NCI has found only 18 graves - this figure corresponds to the militarys' statements (the 19th, New Zealander Kamal Bamadhaj, had been exhumed).
- The NCI states it has received testimonies "*varying from between 50 and 60, and even over 100*" killed; it concludes that "*sufficiently solid reasons exist to conclude that 50 human lives were lost*".
- "*The names of those killed should be made public*", demands Princen, an Indonesian lawyer. The NCI, however, restricts itself to stating that "*Some negligence has taken place ... the dead have not been identified .. the families have had little opportunity to see the bodies*".

91 Missing

- The NCI quotes the figure of 91 missing, but has identified none. In July General Nurhadi, and then a diplomat in Geneva, said that 31 had returned to their homes. "*Of a total 115 dead and missing, since no new grave has been found, there remain 66 missing, killed or fled into the bush*". From 141 (50 killed + 91 missing) the Indonesian authorities have gone down to 115!

91 Wounded

- The NCI once again give the figure used by the military for the number of those wounded and confined to the military hospital. It recognises that the true figure is probably higher, but gives no estimate.
  Of the 91 wounded, "*14 have been stabbed, and 35 others have wounds caused by blunt instruments*", he says.

The disparities are still there.
What measures do the Human Rights Commission and the international community have to take in order to obtain the information that Indonesia continues to deny them?

19, 50 or 271 Timorese killed?

"The Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination & Protection of Minorities
...Urges the Government of Indonesia to provide the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances information regarding the missing persons; ..." (*resolution, Geneva, August 1992*)

Other information

271 killed according to lists

(*see centre section*)

- Mnsgr. Belo, East Timor's Catholic Bishop, stated in an official note that just one nurse had laid out 72 bodies.
- The embassies of the US and Australia, privileged allies of the Indonesian regime, have talked of 75 to 100 killed.
- Between November and February the Timorese have collected the most accurate data possible on the victims: names, age, profession, place of birth and residence, names of parents. After careful analysis of this information, a list has been drawn up of 271 killed, 250 missing, and 382 wounded.

  The massacre was not confined by the Santa Cruz cemetery walls, and neither did it cease on 12 November. Collective and individual massacres continued for many days. The last known killing was that of 13 year old Gil Vieira Amaral, on 24 November in Baucau, over 100 kms. from Dili, on account of his participation in the demonstration on 12th.

Forum Estudante/Fernando Mendes

Most of the Santa Cruz victims were students. Portuguese students erected 271 crosses in Lisbon. In Timor the families cannot even bury their dead.

250 Missing and 382 Wounded

- Among the 250 missing there is one almost entire family: 14 members of the Ximenes family, living in the Dili neighbourhood of Fatu Hada, "disappeared" on 12 November. Ten others also "disappeared" between 13 and 19 November. The youngest was 6 years old, and the oldest was 36.
- Many of the 382 wounded avoided the hospitals for fear of being arrested, tortured or even killed. One testifies as follows:

"I felt a terrible pain in my right shoulder. Although I had been hit, I was still able to run but I could not run faster than the bullets. Then I felt a more powerful impact in my bottom, near my thigh, which threw me to the ground. I felt an intense heat in my left thigh (where the bullet had passed). I kept going. I crawled, reaching the pavement and, after avoiding a barrage of soldiers, I kept going through the houses until, overcome by exhaustion, I collapsed in front of one of the houses. The owners of the house saw me, quickly pulled me inside and hid me. I think that 15 minutes had already passed but I could still hear the shooting going on. Some time later, the soldiers were carrying out a house-to-house search. I was put into a sack and carried to another house farther away. But even so, we were warned that the soldiers were coming in our direction. I was moved to another house and at night I was taken far away from Santa Cruz, where I received treatment."

Bring to trial and punish

"**The Commission** is encouraged by the recent accouncement by the Indonesian authorities of disciplinary measures and military court proceedings regarding some members of its Armed Forces and urges the Indonesian Government **to bring to trial and punish all those found responsible. ...**"
(*Statement of the Commission Chairman, Geneva, 4 March 1992*)

"Jurisdiction over offences committed by members of the Armed Forces, including the police, should be given to civilian courts."
(*recommendation of the Special Rapporteur on Torture, P. Kooijmans, 1992*)

The European Community and its Member States ... "express the hope that later investigations will lead to the identification of all those responsible."

"**The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly** [66 countries of Africa, Caribbean & Pacific, and the EC 12] meeting in Luxembourg, calls for an international enquiry to clearly identify those responsible for the November 1991 massacres, ..."
(*resolution, 1 October 1992*)

Light sentences

Six high-ranking officers have been punished by a military council, and ten military have been sentenced by a court, also military.

I. Commander of the Udayana Military Region (General Sintong Panjaitan)
2. Kolakops Commander, operations command of East Timor (General Warouw)
3. Adjutant Commander of Kolakops (Colonel Sepang)
4. Information Services Assistant of Kolakops (Colonel Gatot Purwanto)
5. Commander of C Section (Colonel Aruan)
6. Dili military command Commander (Lieutenant-Colonel Wahyr Hidrayat)

Referring only to the function of each, without any mention of rank or name - included above in parenthesis - the sentence passed on each officer was not made public. All that is known is that three officers have been dismissed from military service; two others are no longer being given posts within the structure of the ABRI but are still in active service; one officer is for the time being not to be given a post in the army structure but is still in active service.
(Military Council report, 27 February 1992)

The military personnel brought before the court are:
I. Aloisius Rani (sergeant), 18 months for firing on a demonstrator carrying a Fretilin flag.
2. Udin Syukur (sergeant), 18 months for firing two rounds at a demonstrator said to have threatened him with a knife
3. Martin Alau (corporal), 17 months, for cutting off the ear of a demonstrator, Simplicio Celestino de Deus, with his bayonet.
4. Sugiman Mursanib (lieutenant), 14 months for failure to control his troops.
5. John Aritonang (lieutenant), 12 months, his men fired without receiving orders (6 men, 60 bullets)
6. Eddy Sunaryo (lieutenant), 12 months, for ordering to fire on the demonstrators (5 men, 33 bullets)
7. Petrus Saul Mada (sergeant), 12 months
8. Yohannes A. Pampada (lieutenant), 8 months for disobeying orders.
9. Mateus Maya (private) and
I0. Afonso de Jesus (private), sentenced to 8 months imprisonment for disobeying orders (the exact charge was that they fired on demonstrators who were on their way to the hospital).

All found those responsible

"The Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities (...) Regretting that National Commission of Inquiry set up by the Indonesian Government failed in its conclusions to identify clearly those responsible for the killings, ..."
(resolution, Geneva, August 1992)

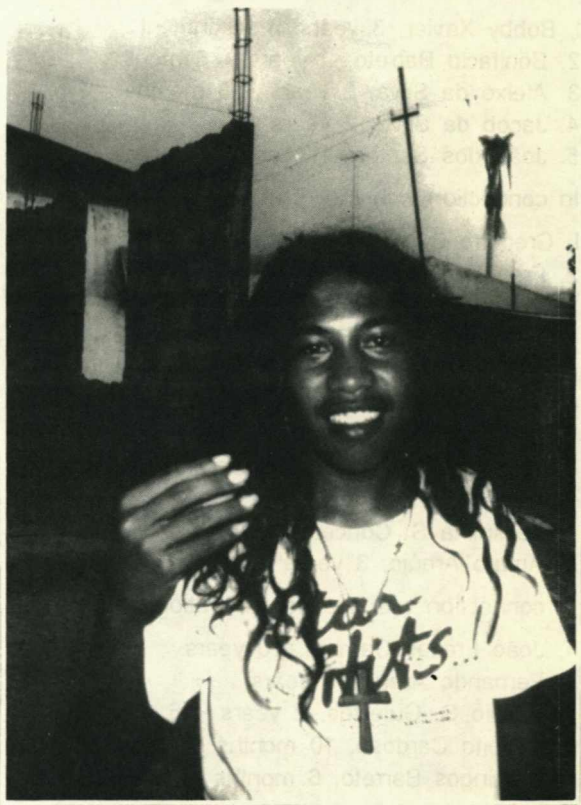
Grave crimes

- Given that there were 50 or 271 killed, the number of military personnel brought to trial and the sentences passed on them are scandalously disproportionate to the acts.
  "... Yet the ten Indonesian military personnel court-martialed for their participation in the massacre were given light sentences of 18 months or less and none was charged with murder, despite US Embassy estimates that between 75 and 100 East Timorese were killed. ..."
  (letter from Senators Pell, Leahy, Kerry, Wallop and Durenberger to James Baker,21 June 1992)

- Although the Indonesian Commission of Inquiry recognises that 14 Timorese in hospital had stab wounds, and 35 had been wounded by blunt instruments, only two military personnel have been charged with acts of this nature.
  - Yohannes Pampada charged with beating a wounded person lying on the ground
  - Martin Alau, charged with cutting of a demonstrator's ear

A young man shot at the Santa Cruz cemetery gate refers to Martin Alau in his testimony:

"I lay on the ground, immobile. Meanwhile a secret policeman, a tentara - notorious for the number of killings he has committed - known by the nickname Alau, was chasing a companion who could hardly run and who had a large red stain (blood) on his chest. Alau kicked the unfortunate man to the ground. He continued to attack him, stabbing him three times on his left side, and as the victim was still groaning, he shot him in the head, blowing his brains out. Terrified, I closed my eyes. As I was barely three or four metres away, I tried to make out that I was dead. Then, a short way ahead of me, I heard a noise. I opened my eyes and saw Alau running towards a young man who was on the ground, covered in blood, screaming with pain. Seeing that the man was still alive, Alau stabbed him twice, which silenced him for ever.
I couldn't but pray to God that Alau would not look my way. God must have heard my prayer because Alau kept going ahead. ..."



Simplicio Celestino Deus is the only victim out of 271 killed and 382 wounded referred to by name by the Commission of Inquiry. Martin Alau cut off his ear with his bayonet.

903 victims and 10 military tried!
271 dead and a maximum sentence of 18 months in prison!
Can the international community be satisfied?

Fair trial

"**The Commission** calls upon the Indonesian authorities to ensure that all civilians arrested on the occasion are treated humanely, that those brought to trial are assured of proper legal representation and **fair trial and that those not involved in violent activities are released without delay. ...**"
(*statement of the Commission Chairman, Geneva, 4 March 1992*)

Timorese convicted

In connection with the events of 28 Oct. in Dili:

I. Bobby Xavier, 3 years imprisonment
2. Bonifacio Barreto, 2 years + 6 months
3. Aleixo da Silva, 2 years + 3 months
4. Jacob da Silva, 2 years
5. João dos Santos, 1 year + 8 months

In connection with the events of 12 Nov. in Dili:

I. Gregório C. Saldanha, life imprisonment
2. Francisco Miranda Branco, 15 years
3. Carlos Santos Lemos, 10 years
4. Saturnino Costa Belo, 9 years
5. Jacinto Raimundo Alves, 8 years
6. Juvencio J. Martins, 6 years + 10 months
7. Bonifácio Magno, 6 years
8. Filomeno S. Pereira, 5 years + 8 months
9. Afonso Rangel, 5 years
10. Felismina S. Conceição, 5 years
11. Amaro Araújo, 3 years

In connection with the demonstration in Jakarta:

1. João Freitas Camara, 10 years
2. Fernando Araújo, 9 years
3. Virgilio S. Guterres, 2 years + 6 months
4. Agapito Cardoso, 10 months
5. Domingos Barreto, 6 months

Or punished without any charge

According to the Military Commander of East Timor, General Syafei, 24 prisoners who were <u>not</u> indicted have each been placed in the charge of a company commander: "Each commander will receive one detainee to be given guidance and educated into becoming good Indonesians. ... They all fell under the influence of separatist agitation. If They are returned to society, they could be given a heroes' welcome or some people could turn on them and kill them."
They will be subjected to "a Kolakops-style indoctrination" outside Dili. (Suara Kyria, 19 March 1992)
In August 1992 it was learned that one of them, nurse Matias Gouveia Duarte, was subjected to torture, sexual abuse, and forced to fight over food scraps thrown to the dogs, at the Viqueque military command.

Accusation

Gregorio Saldanha [sentenced to life imprisonment] is charged with having "*organised an anti-Indonesian demonstration*" during the US ambassador's visit in January 1990. Also of having participated in a clandestine organisation, the aim of which was to organise and coordinate demonstrations.

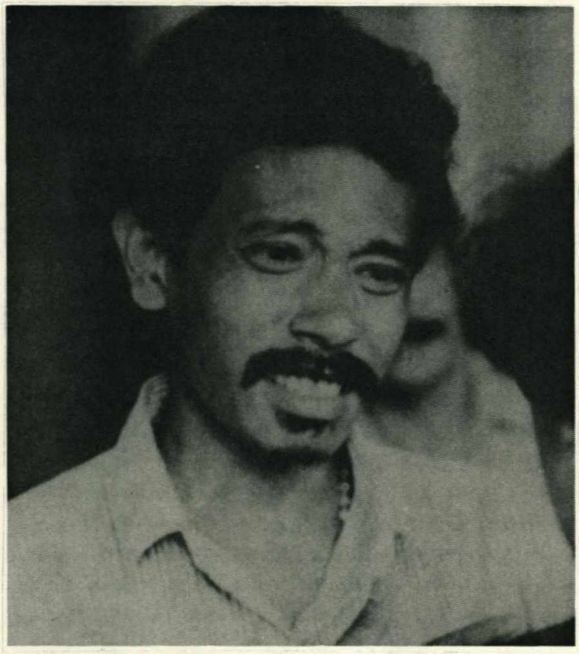
Francisco Miranda Branco [15 years' imprisonment] is charged with having organised the demonstration without actually taking part directly in it, and of engaging in support to the Fretilin rebel movement.

Fernando Araújo & João F. da Camara [9 and 10 years] are charged under the Anti-Subversion Law - "*... a vaguely-worded text, which carries a maximum penalty of death...*" (Amnesty International)
"The indictment against Fernando de Araújo detailed a series of meetings, held between 1988 and 1991. At the meetings the students were said to have discussed ways in which the plight of the East Timorese people could be brought to the attention of the international community. The indictment recounted that one of the actions by RENETIL[National Resistence of East Timorese Students] members was to send a letter to George Bush, President of the USA ... The letter urged President Bush to assist the East Timor people..."
" ... they had planned a number of public demonstrations to gain the sympathy of the international community for abuses of human rights in East Timor... the students made posters and banners ... "Our country or death - we shall overcome", "dialogue is the way forward for Resolution 37/30" [*resolution passed at the UN General Assembly*]
"The government has claimed that they undermined the government's authority ... It has justified the repression on the grounds that East Timor's integration with Indonesia was achieved by law."
(Amnesty International, May 1992)

Those not involved in violent activities will be released

"The European Community and its Member States (request that the Timorese) **who were not involved in any violent activity, be released without delay".**
(statement, 13 February 1992)

Defence



During his trial, Fernando Araújo asked the judges "*Why am I being accused of subversion because I want a free East Timor? ... Why is it that people like me, who are trying to find a solution by peaceful means, are thrown into detention, isolated in prison and subjected to all kinds of intimidation?*"
(Fernando Araújo-Prisoner of Conscience, Amnesty International, May 1992)

F. Araújo has also abtained the Human Right Prize from the multinational entreprise Reebook at the USA

Reactions

"The ACP-EEC

Joint Assembly (78 countries) meeting in Luxembourg ...
Condemns the human rights violations in East Timor and Indonesia, where young Timorese continue to be tried and sentenced on the basis of crimes of conscience; ...
Calls for the immediate release of all the Timorese already sentenced or awaiting trial, whose only crime has been to call for respect for human rights and the establishment of democracy. ...". (resolution passed 1 October 1992)

Portugal

By charging with subversion the Timorese accused of organising demonstrations or reporting on human rights violations, "*The Indonesian Government shows its utmost contempt for the international community and that it has subscribed to the consensus announced by the Human Rights Commission's Chairman, on 4 March, with bad faith, never having any real intention to comply with its provisions. ...*"
(*statement by Portuguese Foreign Ministry spokesman, 26 May 1992*)

Australia

"We have clearly expressed our displeasure to the Jakarta authorities regarding the disparity of the sentences passed on the soldiers and on the demonstrators.." The conviction of Gregório Saldanha is *"unjust and goes against fundamental human rights".*
(*Gareth Evans, Australian Foreign Minister*)

"Amnesty International *is deeply concerned by the fact that all attempts to protest against these violations, including the efforts to report them to the international community, are considered to be subversive activity".*

Is the international community going to limit its action to a few isolated protests?

Amos Wako, Secretary general's envoy

"The Commission welcomes the appointment of Mr. Amos Wako, as Personal Envoy of the Secretary General of the United Nations, to obtain clarification on the tragic events of November 12 1991, and the willingness of the Indonesian authorities to cooperate fully with him. ..."
(*Commission Chairman's statement, Geneva, 4 March 1992*)

"The Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities...
Invites the Secretary General to transmit the full report of his Personal Envoy, Mr. Amos Wako, to the Commssion on Human Rights at its forty-ninth session; ..."
(*resolution, Geneva, August 1992*)

The mission

"My mission is really consultative, one which seeks clarification, one which seeks to be informed on what is happening, what is being done by the government on issues relating to the incident on 12th November".
(*Reuter, Jakarta, 9 February 1992*)

Amos Wako visited Dili; he followed the route taken by the demonstration between the Motael church and the Santa Cruz cemetery. He visited the hospital where Major Sofyan Malik, Commander of the Indonesian military detachment, told him that there had been a total of 18 killed - 13 at the scene and the rest died in hospital.

Mr. Wako insisted upon talking to the Bishop and two priests without the presence of military personnel.

He reported that President Suharto had made it clear: *"Those who gave the order to shoot, and those who actually carried out the shooting would be prosecuted"*(*Kyodo, Japan, 14 February 1992*)

The Secretary General's Envoy stated he had achieved his objectives: *"I think I have the necessary information for further steps. I will draw together everything I have to report to the Secretary General. The next step is up to him. I don't know whether he will want to take it to an international forum or not. I must leave it to his judgement."*(*Editor, Jakarta, 22 February, 1992*)

More promises

"The Indonesian Government has agreed in principle to my proposal that my Special Envoy should visit the area again at the appropriate time".
(Boutros Ghali, September 1992, Annual Report on Timor for the UN General Assembly)

"The European Community and its Member States ... welcome the UN's commitment and the appointment of Amos Wako as personal envoy of the Secretary General ... await the report on his visit with interest."(*statement of the EC, 13 February 1992*)

The International Commission of Jurists, commenting on Mr. Wako's visit, concluded that the Commission of Inquiry *"failed to meet internationally recognised standards of impartiality, credibility and technical competence".*
Mr. Dieng stated that his organisation was *"pleased that the Envoy was received by the Indonesian authorities, but we frankly do not see such diplomatic contacts as a substitute for a full and impartial investigation of the Dili massacre, nor for a comprehensive study of the human rights situation on the occupied island".*

Asia Watch, the US human rights organisation, stated that *"The measures taken by President Suharto have not yet had any noticeable impact on the human rights situation in East Timor".* (Sidney Jones, Asia Watch)

Is the secrecy surrounding Mr. Amos Wako's report intended to spare Indonesia or conceal the international community's passivity?

The Secretary general's good offices

"A fair, comprehensive and internationally acceptable solution"
"The Commission encourages the Secretary General to continue his good offices for achieving a just, comprehensive and internationally acceptable settlement of the question of East Timor".
(statement by the Chairman, 4 March 1992)

"The General Assembly,
Recognising the inalienable right of all peoples to self-determination and independence in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and other relevant United Nations resolutions, ...
Concerned with the humanitarian situation prevailing in the Territory and believing that all efforts should be made by the international community to improve the living conditions of the people of East Timor and to guarantee to these people the effective enjoyment of their fundamental human rights,
Requests the Secretary General to initiate consultations with all parties directly concerned, with a view to exploring avenues for achieving a comprehensive settlement of the problem, ..."
(*Resolution 37/30 of the UN General Assembly, 1982*)

Indonesia, defeated at this vote, has done everything over the years to block the application of the General Assembly's resolution. The talks imposed by this resolution have dragged on and have been drained of content. Indonesia has never even allowed the Timorese to join in the talks.
The main achievement at the end of nine years of negotiations was Jakarta's agreement to a visit by Portuguese parliamentarians, accompanied by UN officials and international press. Indonesia's demands regarding the reporting of information made the visit impossible: it refused to allow pictures to be directly relayed by journalists accompanying the mission, and refused to admit an Australian journalist chosen by Portugal (according to the agreement, each country could pick 12 journalists of its choice).
From early in 1992, Portugal asked for the resumption of talks, after they were broken off in October 1991. The new Secretary General, Boutros Ghali, got Jakarta's agreement just in time for the writing of the report on the question of Timor, which he addresses each year at the UN General Assembly. On 26 September, the Foreign Ministers of Portugal and Indonesia had their first meeting under the auspices of Secretary General Boutros Ghali. The UN press release stated that the two Ministers *"agreed to resume the dialogue between the two Governments to search for a just, comprehensive and internationally acceptable solution to the question of East Timor under the Secretary General's auspices...The Foreign Ministers will meet regularly. ..."*
As he left the meeting the Portuguese Minister said he felt *"more optimistic than two hours ago"*. The Indonesian Minister reaffirmed his country's total opposition to the idea of a referendum.
No progress was made at the second meeting, held on 17 December. Another meeting has been set for April in Rome - a slowness that Indonesia encourages in an attempt to establish irreversible situations.
"Nobody has asked for talks on the disintegration of the Indonesian nation. Indonesia wants to be free of the East Timor issue as much as East Timor wants to be free of Indonesia".
(Russel Rollerson, Exec. Director of the Australian Council for Overseas Aid)

"The European Community and its Member States support the efforts made by the UN Secretary General to find a fair, comprehensive and internationally acceptable solution to the question of East Timor, which fully respects the legitimate interests and aspirations of the people of East Timor, in accordance with the principles of the UN Charter".
(*EC intervention before the 3rd Commission of the UN General Assembly, 24 November 1992*)

The members of the European Parliament and ASEAN Parliamentary Organisation [from which Indonesia was made to step down], meeting in Jakarta: "Reaffirmed that human rights and fundamental freedoms and universally and comprehensively applied, and that they are committed to cooperating to achieve these rights and freedoms. They expressed the hope that the talks to be held between the Indonesian and Portuguese Foreign Ministers, under the auspices of the UN Secretary General, would contribute towards an honourable solution for both parties."
(*Joint Statement, Jakarta, 23 August 1992*)

A fair and comprehensive solution within the framework of the right of peoples, or only "honourable" for Portugal and Indonesia? Are the Timorese not one of the "parties directly concerned"

To improve the human rights situation in East Timor

"The Commission urges the Government of Indonesia **to improve the human rights situation in East Timor"** (*Chairman's statement, Geneva 4 March 1992*)

"The Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination & Protection of Minorities...
Expresses its utmost concern at reports of continuing widespread human rights violations in East Timor; ..." (*resolution, Geneva, August 1992*)

Contrary to its commitments, Indonesia has stepped up its repression of the Timorese population since the Santa Cruz massacre.
The new Military Commander, Brig. General Syafei, states that, if there is instability in Timor, *"The crux of the matter is that in many cases we have not been decisive enough and have lacked consistency. Besides, there are still factors which make East Timor unstable. We need to be more consistent."* (*Kompas, Jakarta, 17 March 1992*) Syafei himself has given to understand what he, modestly, calls "consistent": *"...Thus, as I have said, if something similar to the 12 November event were to happen under my leadership, the number of victims would probably be higher."* (*Editor, Jakarta, 14 March 1992*)

Under his command, the occupiers have become all the more present and oppressive: *"Before they were in the streets, now they are in our rooms"*, said one Timorese.
Arrests, disappearances and torture all continue, but the territory has been practically isolated from the rest of the world, and detailed information is difficult to get.
The information which led to the capture in November of Xanana Gusmão, leader of Timorese resistence, was allegedly extracted from a Timorese under torture. Amnesty International, which has published the names of several dozen people arrested at the same time, states that there were hundreds of arrests. Many of those have disappeared and at least three died under torture.

A Catholic priest reports **"The tortures are going on every day. There has never been anything like it. Numerous people have been beaten, and some put to death, all of this continues. There is complete confirmation of everything Amnesty International has been saying, only things are far, far worse than that. Numerous people have been arrested and a significant number have been forced to betray others after being tortured. The reality is far worse than observers can see from the surface. You can tell the whole world that there is no doubt about the torture and atrocities the Indonesians are committing at present. The torture even extends to the private parts of boys and girls, men and women...the Indonesians continue to call people in for interrogation and torture. In quite a number of cases the torture is so terrible that people defect to the Indonesian side. Many people who are released look like zombies ... the lines to the prisons are tremendous, one after another, people are sent in. The beatings and tortures are out of this world. ... For now, people are only free to pray and to think. ..."**
(Catholic Institute for International Relations, London, Press Release, II December 1992)

A delegation from the **Ecumenical Council of Churches** (ECC) and the **Conference of Asian Churches** (CAC) visited East Timor on the invitation of the Council of Indonesian Churches (protestant Churches). The delegation consisted of 5 members (Philippines, Australia, Sri Lanka, ECC and CAC), and heard that General Syafei said that the Catholic Church *"is the main cause of the tension in the Province"*.
Contrary to this accusation, the report of the mission states that *"pervasive military control over the administrative, social, economic and political life of East Timor constitutes a serious source of tension and long-standing resentment."*
It further notes *"the possibility of increased repression, in the light of the military's hardline directives, ..."* following November 1991.
(*Press & Information Ecumenical Service, Geneva, 28 March 1992*)

"Humanitarian problems are frequent in East Timor", and they are "the result of deep political tension".
(*Cornélio Sommaruga, Chairman*, **ICRC**)

"The Portuguese government once again calls the attention of the international community to this lingering situation, which is a challenge to the values and principles of human dignity and sovereignty universally accepted, whether in the context of the rights of peoples or the rights of the individual. It is necessary to prevent any recurrence of the violence perpetrated one year ago in Dili, which is rooted in the abrogration of those rights. Recent history has shown that illegitimate and repressive situations do not sustain the test of time."
(*1st anniversary of the Santa Cruz massacre*)

Implementation of the Kooijmans report recommendations

"The Commission...commends the report entitled "Visit by the Special Rapporteur to Indonesia and East Timor" of its Special Rapporteur on Torture following his visit at the invitation of the Indonesian Government; urges the Indonesian authorities to take the necessary steps to **implement its recommendations and looks forward to a report thereon;..."**
(*Chairman's statement, Geneva, March 1992*)

"The Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination & Proection of Minorities ...
Considering that the Government of Indonesia had undertaken to adopt the measures necessary towards the implementation of the recommendations of the Special Rapporteur on the question of torture,
Disturbed by the heavy sentences passed on the East Timorese involved in peaceful political activities on the basis of the "Anti-Subversion Law" whose abrogation had been recommended by the Special Rappporteur on the question of torture of the Commission on Human Rights,..." (*Resolution, Geneva, August 1992*)

Recommendations of the Kooijmans Report

- Accession by Indonesia to the 1966 International Covenants on Civil & Political Rights and on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and ratification of the 1984 Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment are highly desirable;
- An arrested person's right of access to a lawyer, which is guaranteed by the law, should be strictly respected;
- All evidence which is obtained in a way which is not in conformity with the law should be dismissed in court;
- In view of the lack of clarity as to whether basic human rights are required to be respected under the Anti-Subversion Law and in view of the fact that crimes against the security of the State and against public order are already punishable under the present Criminal Code (and will also be so under the new Criminal Code which is in the process of being drafted), the Anti-Subversion Law should be repealed;
- An authority or agency should be established where victims of human rights violations (e.g. torture) can file their complaints...
- A system of regular visits to all places of detention, including police stations, by an independent authority should be established. ...
- Officials who have been found guilty of committing or condoning torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treat,emt should be severely punished;
- Jurisdiction over offences committed by members of the armed forces, including the police, should be given to the civilian courts.

Facilitate access to human rights organisations

"The Commission ... calls on the Indonesian Government **to facilitate access to East Timor for additional humanitarian organisations and for human rights organisations; ..."**
(*Chairman's statement, Geneva, March 1992*)

"The Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination & Protection of Minorities ...
Calls upon the Indonesian authorities to honour their commitment to facilitate access to East Timor by humanitarian and human rights organisations, ..." (Resolution, Geneva, August 1992)

Contrary to its commitments, the Indonesian authorities have reinforced the blockade of East Timor. Amnesty International has again been refused. The heads of Asia Watch (USA) and ACFOA (Australian Campaign for Overseas Aid) have been included on the long blacklist of people prohibited from entering Indonesia.
The blockade has been extended to foreign journalists living in Indonesia as well as Indonesian journalists working for foreign publications. Peter Goodman, an American journalist living in Jakarta, learned of this when he was in Dili and was invited to leave the territory immediately. The few journalists authorised to visit Timor are photographed, just as tourists are, on their arrival in Dili and are followed throughout their whole stay there.
Some members of parliament have themselves been refused entry to East Timor. The following are examples involving three of Indonesia's close allies: a Japonese parliamentary mission, another from Australia and, finally, two US Senators who were visiting Indonesia, - Claybourne Pell and David Boren.

Xanana Gusmão's capture

The leader of the resistance against Indonesian occupation, Xanana Gusmão, was captured on 20 November last in Dili. A member of the clandestine resistance, unable to bear the tortures to which the occupiers had subjected him, is said to have given them the information which led to Xanana Gusmão's capture. Also arrested at the same time as Xanana Gusmão were members of his family, the family of the owner of the house where he was found, and many others including women, children, and old people.

Confession or manipulation

On 1 December, after 10 days during which even the place where he was being held was kept secret, Indonesian television showed a video recording of Xanana having tea with the Governor of Timor. A deceivingly banal scene: the Timorese leader begs forgiveness for his 17 years of resistance and calls for surender. Drugs? Torture? More than any torture to which he himself was subjected it was the threats and torture of those arrested at the same time which led Xanana to make such statements. According to Amnesty International, *"a young man, Jorge Araujo Serrano, a member of the family said to have harboured him, reportedly was tortured to death, and two women raped in front of their families".*

"Experience has taught us that when a prisoner makes statements of this nature, it is, naturally, the consequence of ill-treatment", maintains Mnsgr. Belo, the Catholic Bishop of East Timor (*Público, Lisbon, 4 December 1992*). General Sutrisno claims that *"this is not true"*. For him it is an *"insult"* to suggest that Indonesia ill-treats prisoners. *"Excuse me but we are not stupid"* replies Mário Carrascalão, a Timorese who was civil Governor of East Timor for 10 years, until last September, and who publicly defends integration of Timor with Indonesia. (*Washington Post, 19 December 1992*).

The possible rectification

In a later interview with a Portuguese journalist, which was filmed and subsequently censored by the Indonesians military, (it took place in a police building), Xanana subtly managed to indicate that the conversation with the Governor did not represent his true position:

- Indonesia has shown two televised appeals from Xanana in which he appeals to his companions to surrender. When questioned by the SIC TV journalist about the future of the resistance, the Timorese leader replies *"They are not fighting for me, they are not fighting for me"*, a discreet way of saying that they should not surrender on account of his appeal.

- Xanana had also appealed to his compatriots to work with Indonesia for the development of Timor, this being one of Indonesia's favourite propagandistic themes in favour of integration. Asked about this new attitude, Xanana responds: *"I have already said to the Indonesian authorities that I have no further ambition than to help this people to ... to build itself up"*. (*SIC TV and the daily Público, Lisbon, 11 & 12 December 1992*): note the undertone!

Using religion to violate consciences

Exhibiting a prisoner for propaganda is another violation of international laws. Indonesia is seeking, by any means possible, to demoralise the Timorese. General Syafei, Commander of the occupying forces, announced that the guerrillas could surrender their arms in seven churches, and that Mnsgr. Belo was associated with this appeal, preparing a message to this effect (Reuter, Jakarta, 3 December 1992). *"These are all lies, it is all the military's propaganda"*, retorted the Bishop. (Público, Lisbon, 4 December 1992).

Indonesia goes even further with its lies and violates consciences. The Timorese suspected of being in favour of independence are taken before some religious symbol (most Timorese are Catholics) and have to swear loyalty to Indonesia in front of these images (statues of Our Lady of Kuluhun in Dili, Aitana pilgrimage) by potting one hand on the Bible and the other hand on the Indonesian banner before being released. Some Indonesian Catholic priests, army chaplains, and others collaborate in this farce.

Some even older customs, such as the "blood pact", a sacred and inviolable rite, according to Timorese tradition, are used in the same way, with threats against those who refuse.

More firm than before

"Despite all this, the spirit of the young people, their desire for freedom, is more firm than before. When people are not broken by the torture, they are firm in their perspectives. .." (*Catholic Institute for International Relations, London, Press Release, 11 December 1992*)

Fighting for a right recognised by the UN

For a long time Xanana was aware that there is no military solution to the problem of Timor. In March 1983 he had already managed to engage in talks with the then Military Commander of East Timor, Colonel Purwanto. General B. Murdani put an end to them in August. Later, Xanana increased the peace proposals, the last being at the time of the Non-Aligned Countries' Summit, held in Jakarta in September. Like all the others, it had been rejected.

In 1989, the Catholic Bishop of Dili wrote to the UN Secretary General, Mr. Pérez de Cuellar, asking him for the UN to organise a referendum, in order that the Timorese people could finally express their view. In spite of his anguished appeal: "*we are dying as a people and as a nation*" - he did not get a reply. Mnsgr. Bello still defended the realization of referendum:"*for me, that's the best solution*" (*Público, Lisbon, 4/12/92).*

Xanana Gusmão wanted to shake this unconcern: **"... It is because of this that our action is indispensable, that we need to show the world that: .. backed by international complicity, a people are being wiped out; ... backed by the political cynicism of many democratic governments, the universal principles and the resolutions of the General Assembly of the UN and Security Council continue to be intolerably and abusively disrespected. (...) We will fight for Timorese participation in the dialogue, under the auspices of the UN (...)**", he wrote in a message to those in positions of responsibility in the resistance, on 1 November 1991.

In order to shake the unconcern of the United Nations the Timorese held a peaceful demonstration at the time the UN Special Rapporteur was passing through, to examine questions related to torture. The repression was forseeable: "*On seeing the army arrive, I thought they'd come to arrest us*", writes one of the organisers.
But the repression surpassed all the expectations and turned into a massacre. In spite of this, Xanana Gusmão rejects the idea of returning to violence: *"we should not do it, we cannot do it"*, he wrote.

Everyone, including the Indonesian occupants, have understood that the decrease in the armed resistance activities after so many years was not just the result of the difficulties of a fight deprived of all sanctuary or source of outside supply. It was part of a much vaster plan in which priority was given to political action. This decrease led Indonesia to confidently allow a certain opening up of the territory as of 1989. This, in turn, led to the organising of demonstrations at times when celebrities were visiting: Pope John Paul II, in October 1989, the US and Vatican Ambassadors in January and September 1990 respectively. The demonstration envisaged to coincide with the Portuguese parliamentary visit (programmed under the auspices of the UN) was to be the culmination of this political action.
The Indonesian military was not, and is not, prepared for this kind of struggle. *"The enemy is everywhere, in the towns which we control as well as in the bush". "Xanana is just a symbol"*, said General Syafei. It is this symbol which Indonesia wants to put on trial!

'Xanana, symbol of natinal unity', says the banner

Xanana's trial - a test

"According to Indonesian law, the Timorese resistance leader has undertaken subversive and separatist activities, and is liable to be given the death penalty. Given that the UN does not recognise East Timor as part of Indonesia, this argument lacks any international justification. On the contrary, Xanana Gusmão and all the other Timorese struggling for independence are fighting for a right which is recognised by the UN. It makes good sense, therefore, that the UN and its Member States should put pressure on Indonesia to free Xanana Gusmão. His prestige and desire for talks make him a valuable interlocutor at the talks which Mr. Boutros Ghali is after and, in which, according to the UN, all the interested parties should participate. The attitude of the Secretary General and of Governments, now that Xanana Gusmão is threatened, will be a test of their willingness to achieve the "fair, comprehensive and internationally acceptable solution" which all claim to be seeking."
(*Le Monde Diplomatique, Paris, January 1993*)

A regrettable accident which did not reflect government policy

Indonesian diplomacy has tirelessly repeated that the Santa Cruz incident was a regrettable accident.

This could be true if it were not for the history of 17 years of military occupation in East Timor, and its 200,000 deaths; if the official version of the massacre could be accepted with disregard to all the testimonies; if the scale of the massacre itself could be ignored. This is just what the Commission of Inquiry, appointed by President Suharto, has done.

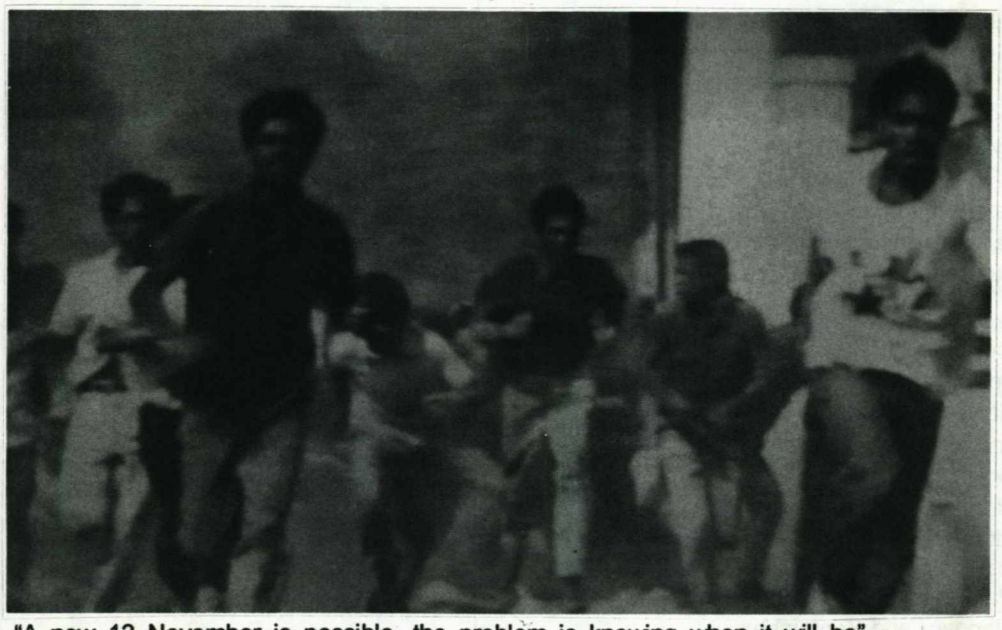
"...The Commission's findings give undue credence to military accounts of the incident while dismissing or misinterpreting independent evidence, including eyewitness testimony. (...) Significantly, the Commission's report makes no reference to the historical pattern of human rights violations in the territory or in Indonesia. If it had done so, it would have had to acknowledge that the use of lethal force by security forces has become a standard operating procedure in dealing with the expressions of political dissent. Only by treating the Santa Cruz massacre as an isolated incident, and ignoring all evidence of past patterns of violations, is it able to sustain the conclusion that the killings did not reflect government or military policy."
(*Amnesty International, February 1992*)

In this tradition of violence setting, following are the statements of the main military chiefs, before and after 12 November 1991:

- After the demonstrations which marked the visit of the Pope and that of US Ambassador John Monjo, the Minister of Defence **General B. Murdani** stated: *"I have already told you, if you attempt to organise your own State, and if the movement is strong, sufficiently strong, it will be crushed by ABRI (...) Whoever their sympathizers are, we'll crush them all! I repeat, we'll crush them all!"*
(*Speech given to Timorese local government workers, Dili, 3 February 1990*)

- After Santa Cruz, **General Warouw**, Military Commander of Timor said: *"In a military operation zone, the duty of every soldier is to destroy the enemy"* (*Editor, quoted in Expresso, 14, December 1991*).
Warouw has been dismissed but his successor, **General Syafei**, promises to be harder. According to him his predecessor lacked firmness: *"our approaches are different"*, he says, and has repeated on several occasions that, with him, *"there would probably have been more victims"*.

- General Penjaitan, Commander of the military region which includes Timor, has also been dismissed, but his successor, **General Mantiri** has stated *"We don't regret anything. What happened was quite proper ("wajar"). As military, this is so. They were opposing us, demonstrating, even yelling things against the government. To me that is identical with rebellion, so that is why we took firm action. From our perspective, there is no question of a bad image. People abroad are yapping away, magnifying things. But things were not as bad as they claim. If people demonstrate around the idea of opposing the government, we take action. For me that is "wajar".*
(*Editor, Jakarta, 4 July 1992*)



"A new 12 November is possible, the problem is knowing when it will be"
(M. Carrascalão, East Timor's Civil Governor from 1982 to September 1992. Washington Post, 19 December 1992)

- **General Sutrisno**, Chief of General Staff, two days after the massacre told the National Defence Institute that: "*... The army cannot be underestimated. Finally we had to shoot over them. Delinquents like these agitators must be shot, and they will be, whenever that is necessary...*"
(*The Guardian and Amnesty International, 2l November 1991*)

He was not removed from office and, in December, even stated that *"Once the inquiry mission is over, we will destroy the separatists who have tarnished the Government's dignity"*.
(*Amnesty International, February 1992*)

In the press

Asia's leading colonial power

Indonesia seems determined to keep competing for the title of Asia's leading colonial power. It does this by its stance in East Timor, a longtime Portuguese colony that became briefly independent of Portugal until Indonesia (of Dutch colonial lineage) swallowed it up in 1975.

A year ago the Indonesian army won world attention for its unprovoked massacre of dozens of peaceful independence demonstrators. President Suharto partially recouped by making the army take a measure of responsibility - though not a full measure. **This year the government is back with another arrogant and clumsy show of power.** Having caught the East Timor resistance leader, Xanana Gusmão, the army showed him on television giving a performance so bizarre - he called on fellow guerrillas to abandon the independence struggle - as toraise the cry that he had been tortured. Human rights groups report new roundups, tortures and disappearances.

East Timor is the back of the moon to most Americans. Its quick absorption by staunchly anti-communist Indonesia - during the Vietnam War, when Washington appreciated Indonesia's support - barely registered on the American political scene, although **some of that may change in a human rights-oriented Clinton administration.** Of the European powers, only Portugal, which feels a residual guilt for not having seen its colony to independence, tries to keep East Timor on the international agenda. The United Nations recognizes Portugal as the administrative power in EastTimor, and the Secretary General has invited Indonesia and Portugal to talks in New York on December 17.

Indonesia needs to find its way to let East Timor choose its future. The UN talks offer a format. Indonesia also needs to meet the minimal standard of allowing the International Red Cross to visit Mr. Gusmão and its many other political prisoners. A wise Indonesian government would deal with Mr. Gusmão in a political process. Short of that, it would ensure him due process. **How can it be in Indonesia's interest to remain a colonial power?"**

(*Editorial, Washington Post, 5 December 1992*)

West more fussy about the regimes it supports

(...)The end of the Cold War means the West can be more fussy about the regimes it supports. The Indonesian generals who still treat East Timor as their private preserve have failed to notice the new international reality.

For Jakarta, the most dangerous sign of international discontent is the decision by the US Congress to cut $US2.3 million from this year's military and economic aid to Indonesia. While the cut was only a tiny proportion of US aid to Indonesia, the decision undoubtedly was intended to convey a sharp warning to Jakarta. The Indonesian Government must modify the behaviour of its military, and not just in East Timor, or risk a more serious loss of US support.

Surely it must be dawning on the Indonesian Government by now that East Timor will not fade away as an international issue. The determination of the East Timorese and the bumbling brutality of the Indonesian Army will combine to ensure that East Timor is never truly at peace while it is administered in the present manner. **Undoubtedly there will be more tragedies in East Timor if Jakarta does not face up to the grievances of the East Timorese. ...**

(*Editorial, The Sydney Morning Herald, 15 August 1992*)

A cemetery called East Timor

... Last November foreign witnesses were present as Indonesian troops massacred from 50 to 100 non-violent demonstrators, who had gathered at a cemetery in Dili.

Yet there was no hint of contrition in yesterday's UN speech by President Suharto of Indonesia, leader of the 108-nation Non-Aligned Movement. He castigated "policies of hegemony and domination" and gave unflinching support to the inalienable right to self-determination, independence and sovereign statehood" - for Palestinians. But there was nary a peep about East Timor, or what his officials term "the November 12 incident". (...)

Indonesia is a proud and important regional power ... Yet with respect to tiny East Timor, Jakarta behaves more like a banana republic. It has rejected Portugal's proposals for a referendum in the former colony, and has stonewalled efforts to permit a UN presence in East Timor. All this while General Suharto ostentatiously demands the withdrawal of foreign troops from occupied territory - along the River Jordan.

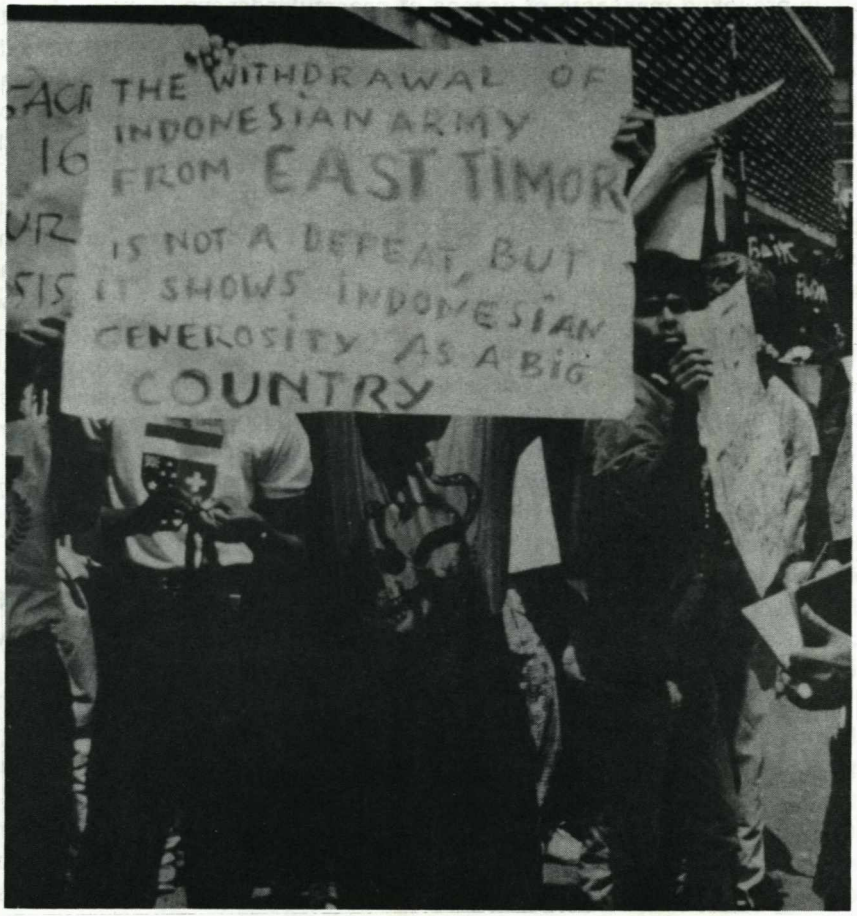
(*Editorial, New York Times, 25 September 1992*)

"INDONESIA NEEDS TO FREE ITSELF OF EAST TIMOR AS MUCH AS EAST TIMOR NEEDS TO FREE ITSELF OF INDONESIA"

Just like General Suharto, who has been appointed President for the sixth time (there are no surprises in Indonesia's "democracy"), the military regime also grips tightly to power.

The military who decided on the invasion of East Timor 17 years ago, and who are still in power, are not willing to admit that, as Russel Rollerson (director, Australian Campaign for Overseas Aid) says: **"Indonesia needs to free itself of East Timor as much as East Timor needs to free itself of Indonesia"**.

Ali Alatas, Indonesian Foreign Minister, and the civil and civilised face of this military regime, has understood it because he feels, in the course of his diplomatic contacts, that the issue is an embarrassment to his country and is an obstacle to Indonesia holding a position in the world equivalent to its importance. He himself uses a graphic image to express the situation: **"East Timor will be like a pebble in the shoe, not a major issue but causing a nuisance. It would be a great pity if, because of this question, Indonesia is not able to play a greater role in the world"**. (*Tempo, Jakarta, 28 March 1992*). As everyone knows, a pebble in one's shoe can eventually cause a sore and even stop one from walking. Would it not be wiser to remove the shoe and let the pebble fall out?



A slogan been borne aloft during the 19 November 1991 demonstration in Jakarta

Holland, former colonial power in Indonesia, understands better than any other country the Indonesian situation. After the Santa Cruz massacre Holland cut off the economic aid it had been giving to its ex-colony, and by so doing, put into practice a European Community resolution which had established a link between economic aid and respect for human rights. This would have been one way of leading the Jakarta regime to take a more serious look at the question, but it was not followed through: the World Bank hurriedly replaced Holland in the Chairmanship of the international organisation (IGGI/CGI) which coordinate this aid.

Later, the USA cancelled a plan to finance training of Indonesian soldiers. The measure is too limited to get the Indonesian regime to review its position, but it is a step in the right direction.

Also from the USA came a proposal which the Human Rights Commission could transform into reality: **"the nomination of a Special Rapporteur on East Timor, in order to give support to resolving the conflict"**.
(*resolution adopted by the US Town Mayors' Conference, Houston, 2I June 1992*)

EAST TIMOR / TIMOR ORIENTAL

12 Nov. 1991

LIST of VICTIMS

During the 3 months which followed the Santa Cruz massacre (12 November 1991), information was compiled by some Timorese on the victims: those killed, wounded, shot, arrested.
A climate of repression surrounded the task of collecting the data, as is illustrated by the fact that the dates of arrests and "disappearances"extend far beyond 12 November. A 13-year-old boy, Gil Vieira Amaral, was killed as late as 24 November in Baucau, over 100 kms. from Dili, for having taken part in the 12 Novembro Dili demonstration.
Merely helping to gather such information constitutes a criminal act in the eyes of the occupier: many Timorese tried in Dili and Jakarta received heavy sentences solely on account of allegedly relaying this kind of information.
About 3,500 names have been collected in this way, many of which appear on several lists.

When, there were contradictory reports from different sources about what had happened to an individual, or someone thought to be that same person, the following principle was followed:

1 - People are only listed as killed (K) when the report to this effect has not been contradicted by any other source.
2 - If "disappeared" (D) is also reported on the same case, both are indicated (DK), but it is the "disappeared" status which is retained for counting and listing purposes.
3 - Each time that at least one source reports a person as having been wounded (W) or hospitalised (WH), it is this status which is retained, even if other sources report the person killed or "disappeared".

The above steps tend to lower the final balance. Even so, the resulting figures are impressive: 271 killed, 382 wounded, and 250 "disappeared".
The study of the total 903 killed, wounded or "disappeared" reveals that 10% of the victims were women. 79% were under 25-years-old (88% in the case of the women) and, therefore, wound have been less than 9-years-old at the time of the invasion in 1975.

LISTE des VICTIMES

Pendant les trois mois qui ont suivi le massacre de Santa Cruz (12 nov 91) des timorais ont recueilli des informations sur les victimes: tués, blessés, disparus, arrêtés.
Ce recueil s'est déroulé dans un climat de répression illustré par le fait que les dates d'arrestations ou de disparitions s'étendent largement après le 12 novembre. Un jeune garçon de 13 ans, Gil Vieira Amaral, a encore été tué le 24 Novembre à Baucau, à plus de 100 kms de Dili, pour avoir participé à la manifestation du 12 à Dili.
La simple collaboration au recueil des informations revêt aux yeux de l'occupant la gravité d'un crime: plusieurs des timorais jugés à Dili et à Djakarta ont été condamnés à de lourdes peines, seulement parce qu'ils avaient transmis de telles informations.
Prés de 3500 noms ont ainsi été recueillis, beaucoup se retrouvaient sur plusieurs listes.

Lorsque, pour un même ou supposé même individu, il y avait contradiction entre diverses sources sur l'occurrence (casuality), on a suivi le principe suivant:

1 - Seuls apparaissent comme 'tués' (K) les cas où cette indication n'est contredite par aucune autre source.
2 - Si à cette indication s'ajoute celle de 'disparu' (D), les deux sont retenues (DK) mais c'est l'indication de disparu qui est retenue pour les comptages et les listes.
3 - Chaque fois qu'au moins une source indique 'blessé' (W) ou hospitalisé (WH), c'est cette indication qui est retenue même si d'autres sources signalent cette personne comme tuée ou disparue.

Toutes ces options poussent le bilan vers le bas. Malgré cela nous avons obtenu des chiffres impressionnants: 271 tués, 382 blessés et 250 disparus.
L'étude des 903 tués, blessés et disparus résultant de la sélection fait apparaître que 10% sont du sexe féminin. 79% de ces victimes avaient moins de 25 ans (88% chez les filles), donc moins de 9 ans lors de l'invasion, en 1975.

KILLED/TUÉS

NAME/NOM (killed/tués)	AGE	Sex	C(=Casuality)	PROFESSION	RESIDENCE
abel araujo	20		K	-stud./smak	dili mota hulun
abilio ximenes	23		K	-student	dili becora
adelaide m faria	26	F	K	-	dili
aderito	25		K	-student	dili santa cruz
adolfo matos	28		K	-student	dili santa cruz
afonso s n	25		K	-student	dili becora
agostinho tilma.fernandes	18		K	-student	dili
aju	26		K	-student	dili vila verde
alberto (soares)	47		K	-merchant	dili mercado
albino ximenes	23		K	-	dili becora
alcino carvalho	23		K	-student	dili bemori
alcino freitas	35		K	-farmer	dili
alegria jesus reis	17	F	K	-student	dili lahane
aleixo santos	33		K	-farmer	? /wai olo
alfredo carmo	15		K	-student	dili bidau
alfredo conceicao	21		K	-student	dili vila verde
alfredo costa	17		K	-student	dili becora
almeida santos	28		K	-	dili
almerio reis fernandes	15		K	-student	dili kulu hum
alvaro gomes	32		K	-	dili becora
amadeu oliveira	23		K	-student	dili bemori
amaro silva	34		K	-	dili bemori
amelia	17		K	-student	dili
americo cortinhal	20		K	-	dili vila verde
americo espirito santo	25		K	-student	dili b.pite
amo 'bank summa'			K	-	dili bank summa
amorim rego	22		K	-student	dili balide
ana lobato	16	F	K	-student	dili vila verde
anabela ferreira baptista	22	F	K	-	dili lahane
andre 'manatuto'	15		K	-student	dili comoro
angelo m	19		K	-student	dili massau
angelo monteiro	31		K	-merchant	dili mercado
anico silva	18		K	-	dili
ano besi tuk			K	-	dili vila verde
antonio braz	28		K	-	dili
antonio carmo	13		K	-student	dili bidau
antonio gusmao	23		K	-student	dili becussi
antonio ho			K	-	dili audian
antonio labi rai	18		K	-farmer	dili
antonio santos	26		K	-student	dili comoro
antonio soares pinto	19		K	-student	dili bemori
antonio tilman	19		K	-	dili
aquino oliveira	22		K	-student	dili toko baru
aristides santos	19		K	-student	dili
asu txai	44		K	-merchant	dili mercado
atay	22		K	-	dili hudi laran
augusto sanches	29		K	-student	dili mercado
basilio araujo	21		K	-	dili taibesse
bentes			K	-	dili bemori
bento jesus	17		K	-farmer	dili ailoklaran
bento p garcia			K	-	dili santa cruz
bento santos	18		K	-student	dili santa cruz
bernardino canhoto	24		K	-	dili b.pite
caetano (paulino)	18		K	-	dili
cailarano	35		K	-farmer	dili
camilo	21		K	-	dili
cancio freitas	22		K	-	dili

NAME/NOM (killed/tués)	AGE	S	C	PROFESSION	RESIDENCE
carlos soares	18		K	-student	dili fatu hada
castelo	21		K	-student	dili bidau
celina 'aileu'	19	F	K	-student	dili tuanalaran
celio pascoal cost.amaral	22		K	-	dili
chico batavia	30		K	-farmer	dili ailoklaran
clementino silva	20		K	-student	dili bemori
constancio soares	29		K	-	dili becora
constantino silva	29		K	-student	dili becora
cornelio costa soares	20		K	-student	dili bemori
ctho ctho	18		K	-student	dili bidau
cussu mali	30		K	-farmer	dili becora
damiao	21		K	-student	dili becora
daniel silva	35		K	-farmer	dili
delfim	16		K	-	dili lahane
diana sousa	19	F	K	-	dili
dionisio araujo	24		K	-student	dili bidau
dionisio mendes goncalves	19		K	-student	dili bemori
dionisio santos			K	-	dili
domingas duarte pacheco	13	F	K	-	dili akadiruhum
domingas soares pacheco	14	F	K	-	dili kuluhun
domingos	10		K	-	dili
domingos costa	30		K	-	dili
domingos frederico	18		K	-student	dili bidau
domingos moreira costa	17		K	-student	dili santa cruz
domingos oliveira	21		K	-student	dili kolmera
domingos pacheco silva	18		K	-student	dili
domingos pacheco sousa	13		K	-student	dili kulu hum
domingos reis santos	23		K	-student	dili kolmera
domingos santos (3)	28		K	-	dili
domingos segurado marques	29		K	-teacher	dili santa cruz
domingos ximenes rosario	17		K	-student	dili vila verde
duarte acolito			K	-	dili
duarte pacheco	19		K	-student	dili hulu hum
duarte silva	22		K	-s/univ/foot	dili bidau sant
duarte silva 'adu'	23		K	-s/sman1	dili lecidere
dudu oliveira	20		K	-	dili santa cruz
eca soares	21		K	-student	dili lahane
elidio costa	21		K	-student	dili bemori
eligio goncalves	17		K	-student	dili lahane
estanislau martins	24		K	-student	dili b.pite
eugenio martins	20		K	-student	dili becussi
evangelino pinto pedroso	20		K	-student	dili lahane
evris madeira	22		K	-	dili
fae lelo	37		K	-merchant	dili mercado
fernando (Nogueira)	22		K	-student	dili hera
fernando lato	25		K	-	dili bidau
fernando lay	30		K	-	dili
francelino pires	23		K	-student	dili bidau
francisca	23	F	K	-student	dili balide
francisco borromeu silva	19		K	-s/sman	dili becora
francisco carlos (abonno)	22		K	-student	dili
francisco fatima	33		K	-	dili
francisco oliveira cam.	21		K	-student	dili vila verde
francisco santos soares	20		K	-student	dili comoro
francisco seixas	20		K	-	dili akadiruhum
francisco silva 'binaraga	22		K	-athlete	dili becora
francisco silva (m silva)	18		K	-	dili bekussi
francisco tilman	17		K	-student	dili santa cruz
francisco urbano	23		K	-student	dili bekussi
frederico 'lospalos'	22		K	-student	dili becora
gabriel 'comoro'	22		K	-student	dili comoro

NAME/NOM (killed/tués)	AGE	S	C	PROFESSION	RESIDENCE
gil vieira amaral	13		K	-student	baucau
graziela bonaparte		F	K	-	dili vila verde
gregorio santos	20		K	-student	dili santa cruz
gustavo	20		K	-	dili kolmera
hacobio (recobio)	17		K	-student	dili
helder c g barreto	25		K	-s/smak2	dili kuluhum
huru fatu	26		K	-farmer	dili hera
ilidio costa (1)	21		K	-	dili bemori
ismael araujo	17		K	-s/sjosé	dili farol
ismenia jose reis	20	F	K	-	dili bidau
jacinta	22	F	K	-	dili b.central
jacob silva	17		K	-student	dili bidau
jaime vaz coutinho	19		K	-student	dili lahane
joanico araujo	22		K	-student	dili b.massaur
joanico gomes	28		K	-	dili
joanico lobato piedade	18		K	-student	dili lahane
joao 'ossu'	35		K	-farmer	dili tuanalaran
joao baptista (2)	15		K	-s/sman5	dili lahane
joao costa sequeira	24		K	-	dili akadirahum
joao garcia	25		K	-student	dili comoro
joao guterres			K	-	dili kolmera
joao leao	22		K	-	dili bekussi
joao mau lu	25		K	-student	dili b.grilos
joao silva	18		K	-student	dili vila verde
jojo			K	-student	dili bidau
jorge cunha	25		K	-student	dili matadouro
jorge rego	18		K	-student	dili maloa
jose 'audian'	10		K	-	dili audian
jose andrade	22		K	-student	dili bekussi
jose antonio ximenes	23		K	-student	dili b.pite
jose bento			K	-	dili audian
jose bibik			K	-	dili bemori
jose cortinhal	19		K	-student	dili vila verde
jose kodok (aleijado)	16		K	-	dili mascarenha
jose nuno galhos	18		K	-student	dili lahane
jose oliveira	15		K	-student	dili audian
josefina antonieta silva	18	F	K	-	dili bekussi
juliao adelaide	20		K	-student	dili comoro
julio corte real	20		K	-student	dili santa cruz
julio flavio 'azio'	26		K	-student	dili bidau
julio guterres	50		K	-farmer	wai olo
julio matos	16		K	-	dili becora
julio sarmento borges	18		K	-	dili vila verde
justino	22		K	-	dili farol
justino cruz	27		K	-	dili
justino rosario			K	-	dili comoro
justino santos pereira	17		K	-student	dili bemori
kai laranu	35		K	-	dili hera
kamal bamadhaj			K	-	new zeeland
kusu malay			K	-	dili
leandro isaac			K	-	dili
lelia		F	K	-merchant	dili
leopoldino amaral	23		K	-student	dili comoro
linda	31	F	K	-	dili
linda sousa	31	F	K	-	dili
lito calsona			K	-	dili
lourenco soares	23		K	-	dili mascarenha
lucio sequeira soares	15		K	-student	dili santa cruz
luis alves	21		K	-student	dili
luis moreira	32		K	-	dili
luis paulo	19		K	-	dili kolmera

NAME/NOM (killed/tués)	AGE	S	C	PROFESSION	RESIDENCE
luis paulo reis belo	19		K	-student	dili kolmera
luis silva matos	19		K	-student	dili bidau
luis silveira	22		K	-	dili taibesse
m moniz	16		K	-student	dili bemori
manecas magno			K	-	dili toko baru
manecas pereira	17		K	-student	dili matadouro
manuel 'televisao'	18		K	-student	dili b.central
manuel cabral	23		K	-student	dili bemori
manuel cesario amaral	18		K	-student	dili vila verde
manuel jesus	20		K	-student	dili becora
manuel jupiter	21		K	-student	dili vila verde
manuel marques	25		K	-student	dili becussi
manuel mesquita	23		K	-student	dili becussi
manuel rosario amaral	18		K	-	dili vila verde
manuel sarmento	14		K	-student	dili aiturilara
manuel tilman	15		K	-student	dili santa cruz
manuela		F	K	-	dili taibesse
marcelino ferreira santos	18		K	-student	dili santa cruz
marcelino silva	23		K	-	dili bemori
marciano mendonca	24		K	-student	dili b.pite
maria		F	K	-merchant	dili
maria rego		F	K	-	dili taibesse
maria tavares	28	F	K	-	dili
mariano mendonca	24		K	-	dili b.pite
mariano silva	22		K	-	dili
mario marobo	19		K	-student	dili kolmera
mario miguel	20		K	-student	dili
mario silva	20		K	-	dili hudi laran
mario victor	26		K	-	dili
marito fatubai mota	21		K	-student	dili kulu hum
marito vieira	22		K	-	dili becora
martinho costa amaral	28		K	-student	dili santa cruz
mateus (santa cruz)	27		K	-student	dili santa cruz
mateus freitas	16		K	-student	dili bemori
mateus pereira	19		K	-	dili becussi
mateus ximenes	26		K	-	dili hudi laran
mau chico	18		K	-farmer	dili manleuana
mau dua	13		K	-student	dili comoro
mica soares tilman	17		K	-student	dili becussi
miguel	32		K	-	dili
miguel monteiro	17		K	-	dili bidau
miguel neves reis (miki)			K	-	dili
miguel roberto	20		K	-	dili b.central
nelio ximenes	15		K	-s/sjosé	dili
nelson armandino	19		K	-	dili lahane
nelson azevedo pinto	19		K	-student	dili lahane
norberto amaral	18		K	-	dili b.grilos
odilia araujo	18	F	K	-s/sjosé	dili kolmera
olan dua	13		K	-	dili comoro
olandino soares	19		K	-	dili comoro
orlando menezes	16		K	-student	dili bidau
oscar santos	25		K	-	dili becora
pancracio marques	20		K	-student	dili comoro
paula	17	F	K	-student	dili
paulo freitas	18		K	-student	dili
pedrito	22		K	-	dili becora
pedro nogueira	24		K	-student	dili hera
pedro sanches	28		K	-	dili mercado
pedro soares (apeu)	19		K	-student	dili santa cruz
predi martins	18		K	-student	dili smak
rafael tilman fernandes	20		K	-student	dili

NAME/NOM (killed/tués)	AGE	S	C	PROFESSION	RESIDENCE
reis			K	-	dili
ribeiro martins	25		K	-	dili ailoklaran
rita ramos	30	F	K	-	dili
romualdo baptista	31		K	-	dili
rosario araujo	18		K	-	dili santa cruz
rosario freitas	28		K	-	dili
rui alves	25		K	-	dili
rusu malay	30		K	-	dili becora
sabino	25		K	-	dili ailoklaran
sabino pereira serrano	21		K	-student	dili santa cruz
sara zumalay	42	F	K	-merchant	dili becora
sebastiao gomes	20		K	-student	dili vila verde
sergio filomeno	21		K	-	dili bidau
sina raku	42		K	-farmer	dili becora
taibere	35		K	-merchant	dili becora
tito	44		K	-merchant	dili becora
tito antonio costa	16		K	-student	dili b.massau
tobias rego	18		K	-student	dili bemori
tomas mendes pereira	16		K	-	dili a.expres
tomas pereira costa	18		K	-student	dili bidau
tome costa	22		K	-student	dili b.pite
tonilio amaral	17		K	-student	dili santa cruz
txai pere	46		K	-	dili becora
varudo			K	-	dili
vasco gomes	17		K	-student	dili vila verde
venancio correia	35		K	-farmer	dili b.pite
venancio fonseca	21		K	-	dili b.pite
vicente binaraga			K	-	dili
victor nunes	27		K	-	dili becora
zelio	19		K	-student	dili b.grilos
zito m alvaro	30		K	-	dili

DISAPEARED (D) OR KILLED (DK) / DISPARUS (D) OU TUÉS (DK)

NAME (disapeared/disparu)	AGE	S	C	PROFESSION	RESIDENCE	DATE/PLACE
abraao santos			D	-	dili	
acofeio rego	23		D	-	dili	91-11-12 s.cruz
adelia perpetua s araujo	18	F	DK	-s/sjose	dili ailoklaran	91-11-12 s.cruz
afau	16		D	-student	dili b.central	91-11-12
afonso carlos	25		DK	-student	dili becora	91-11-12
afonso maria	33		D	-farmer	dili fatu hada	91-11-12
agapito (deus)	20		DK	-student	dili santa cruz	
agapito soares	6		D	-	dili fatu hada	91-11-12 s.cruz
agostinho freitas (2)	30		D	-civil serv	dili comoro	91-11-12
agostinho louis	20		D	-	dili	91-11-12 s.cruz
agostinho martins	28		D	-student	dili b.grilos	91-12-14 school
agueda julieta f soares	19	F	D	-student	dili becora	91-11-15 home
alberto guterres	28		D	-emp.denok	dili comoro	91-11-12
alberto maria rota	30		D	-farmer	dili maloa	91-11-12
alberto nascimento	23		D	-student	dili lecidere	91-11-14 home
alipio pereira			D	-	dili kulu hum	91-11-12 s.cruz
almeida dias marcal			D	-	dili	
aluto	17		D	-student	dili b.central	91-11-12
alvaro rebelo pereira	22		DK	-student	dili matadouro	91-11-12 s.cruz
alvaro soares silva	29		D	-farmer	dili comoro	91-11-12
amancio freitas belo	25		DK	-student	dili becora	
amaro 'bulak'			D	-	dili santa cruz	
amau conceicao			D	-	dili taibesse	
americo 'atelari'	20		D	-	dili fatu hada	91-11-17 home
ameu	35		D	-farmer	dili audian	91-11-12
amulas	17		D	-s/sma2	dili comoro	

NAME (disapeared/disparu)	AGE	S	C	PROFESSION	RESIDENCE	DATE/PLACE
ana romana fatima(freitas		F	DK	-	dili becora	
ananias piedade	17		D	-s/sman2	dili farol	
andre gama	27		DK	-s/s.jose	dili externato	91-11-12
andre soares larak	20		DK	-student	dili smak h k	
anita joana santos	17	F	D	-student	dili becora	91-11-13 school
antonio caetano jeronimo	18		DK	-student	dili fatu hada	91-11-13 home
antonio costa f mageli			D	-	dili bemori	
antonio mau rica	19		D	-farmer	dili lahane	91-11-12
antonio nunes	25		DK	-	dili fatu ahi	
antonio sequeira	45		D	-ex-hansip	dili bemori	91-12-17
armando assis			DK	-	dili	
balbina x	20	F	D	-civil serv	dili becora	91-11-12
balguito gama	23		D	-pegawai	dili q.ki'ic	91-11-14 work
basilio moniz	50		D	-	dili	
bernardin.costa r.martins	23		D	-student	dili ailoklaran	91-11-12 s.cruz
bernardo rego			DK	-	dili bemori	
caetano santos			D	-	dili	91-11-12 s.cruz
caetano ximenes	18		D	-	dili fatu hada	91-11-12 s.cruz
carlos costa	25		DK	-student	dili vila verde	91-11-12
carlos silva			D	-	dili becora	
carmelita		F	D	-	dili taibesse	
carolina dias	21	F	DK	-	dili	
casimiro	23		DK	-	dili becora	
celestino maia	20		D	-student	dili comoro	91-11-12
celestino silva			D	-	dili b.formosa	
celestino ximenes	30		D	-	dili fatu hada	91-11-13 home
celio pascoal aleixo	18		DK	-student	dili b.grilos	91-11-14 home
claramundo coimbra	18		D	-student	dili	91-11-12
corcopi rego			D	-	dili bemori	
cornelio ximenes	26		D	-	dili fatu hada	91-11-18 home
daniel jesus	25		D	-student	dili ailoklaran	91-11-12
daniel paixao correia	32		D	-pegawai	viqueque	91-12-05 home
dionisio alves (nini)			D	-	dili	
dionisio lemos g			D	-	dili bidau	91-11-12
dionisio moniz (ani)	19		D	-	dili lecidere	91-11-12 s.cruz
domingas goretti pacheco		F	D	-	dili	92-02-23
domingos correia	25		D	-student	dili b.grilos	91-11-12
domingos fernando	19		D	-student	dili kulu hum	91-11-14 home
domingos magali	16		DK	-student	dili bemori	
domingos santos (2)	21		DK	-s/sma1	dili farol	91-11-12 s.cruz
duarte magno ximenes	33		D	-marceneiro	dili santa cruz	91-11-12
duarte silva	38		DK	-	dili bemori	
eca costa	20		D	-student	dili lahane	91-11-12
emidio magno			DK	-	dili toko baru	
emidio roberto neves reis	20		DK	-driver	dili b.central	91-11-12 home
emilio jorge	22		D	-	dili	91-11-12 s.cruz
ermelindo p soares	18		D	-	dili	91-11-12 s.cruz
ernesto castro	15		D	-student	dili vila verde	91-11-12
eugenia a pinto	17	F	D	-student	dili audian	91-12-13
eugenio costa soares	20		DK	-	dili santa cruz	
eulalia araujo corte real	16	F	DK	-s/s.jose	dili lahane	
eustaquio			D	-	dili becora	
ezequiel costa ribeiro			D	-	dili bemori	
fabiao silva			D	-	dili	
fernando fortunato			D	-	dili comoro	
fernando greg. m pinheiro	20		DK	-	dili b.pite	91-11-12 s.cruz
fernando moniz			D	-	dili	91-11-12 s.cruz
fernando neves			D	-	dili comoro	
fernando ramos	20		D	-student	dili maloa	91-11-12
fernao homai	31		D	-farmer	dili maloa	91-11-12 polwil
filomena soares	21	F	D	-student	dili comoro	91-11-15

NAME (disapeared/disparu)	AGE	S	C	PROFESSION	RESIDENCE	DATE/PLACE
flavito ribeiro			D	-	dili bemori	
francisco (a cruz)	19		D	-	dili	91-11-12 s.cruz
francisco amaral	35		D	-farmer	dili santa cruz	91-11-30 bat.61
francisco araujo			D	-	dili kulu hum	
francisco belo	22		D	-student	dili audian	
francisco cabral			D	-	dili tokobaru	
francisco correia	22		D	-farmer	dili becora	91-11-12
francisco fernandes	22		D	-	dili	91-11-12 s.cruz
francisco laga	19		DK	-student	dili kulu hum	
francisco m jesus	25		D	-farmer	dili becora	91-11-12
francisco magali			D	-	dili bemori	
francisco silva	67		DK	-employed	dili becora	
francisco silva (j rosar.	14		D	-	dili becora	
francisco silva carvalho	22		DK	-farmer	dili becora	91-11-12 polwil
francisco x lopes pereira			D	-	dili matadouro	
frederico costa	18		DK	-student	dili lecidere	91-11-18 home
gaspar ximenes (1)	30		D	-	dili fatu hada	91-11-12 s.cruz
gaspar ximenes (2)	19		D	-	dili fatu hada	91-11-12 s.cruz
germano silva	35		D	-	dili	
henrique santos	23		D	-student	dili akadiruhum	91-11-12 home
henrique ximenes	15		D	-	dili fatu hada	91-11-12 s.cruz
hermenegildo belo			D	-	dili becora	
hugo dias	19		D	-student	dili manleuana	91-11-12 home
ijelia pires		F	D	-	dili bemori	
inocencio gama	35		D	-cs baucau	dili q.ki'ic	91-10-20 kod.ba
isabel santos	20	F	D	-	dili	91-11-12 s.cruz
isabel serrano fernandes	17	F	D	-student	dili becora	91-11-14 home
isidoro gomes	20		D	-student	dili becora	91-11-14 home
ismenia goncalves	19	F	D	-student	dili audian	91-11-14 home
jeka metan			D	-	dili taibesse	
jeremias pereira	19		D	-student	dili kulu hum	91-11-16 home
jeronimo hanjan			D	-	dili b.grilos	
jeronimo resurreicao	20		D	-	dili	91-11-12 s.cruz
jeronimo ximenes	20		D	-	dili fatu hada	91-11-12 s.cruz
joanico alves	20		D	-farmer	dili balide	91-11-14
joanico santos sarmento	46		D	-	dili	
joanico silva	22		DK	-student	dili b.formosa	91-12-14 home
joao araujo (1)	8		D	-	dili fatu hada	91-11-12 s.cruz
joao bento			D	-	dili santa cruz	
joao bosco cabral			DK	-	dili toko baru	
joao goncalves soares			D	-	dili	
joao jesus			D	-	dili balide	
joao lemos rego	20		D	-	dili	
joao mendes	17		D	-student	dili lahane	91-11-12
joao neves			D	-	dili comoro	
joao rego lemos	20		D	-	dili lahane	91-11-12 s.cruz
joaquim reis	23		D	-student	dili motael	91-11-12 home
joel maria			D	-	dili lahane	
jorge pinto	22		D	-student	dili comoro	91-11-12
jose	25		D	-	dili be dois	91-11-14
jose amaral	17		DK	-student	dili b.pite	91-11-12 s.cruz
jose exposto	20		D	-student	dili vila verde	91-11-12
jose galucho	36		D	-civil serv	dili tuanalaran	91-11-02 polwil
jose julio sarmento	18		DK	-student	dili vila verde	
jose lemos ximenes	22		DK	-	dili fatu hada	91-11-19 home
jose maria jeronimo	27		DK	-	dili taibessi	91-11-12 s.cruz
jose monteiro	19		D	-student	dili vila verde	91-11-12
jose mota	25		DK	-	dili b.pite	
jose quintao sarmento	40		D	-	dili	
jose silva (1)	22		DK	-student	dili tibar	91-11-12
jose silva (2)	48		DK	-	dili santa cruz	

NAME (disapeared/disparu)	AGE	S	C	PROFESSION	RESIDENCE	DATE/PLACE
jose silva martires	38		DK	-farmer	dili santa cruz	91-11-15
jose soares (1)	35		DK	-	dili	
jose valente			D	-	dili bidau	
josefa lobato soriano		F	D	-	dili bemori	
juliana costa matos	21	F	D	-student	dili b.grilos	91-11-12
juliana sousa		F	D	-	dili	91-11-12 s.cruz
juliao lemos	20		DK	-student	dili audian	91-11-13 home
juliao martins costa	19		D	-student	dili kulu hum	91-11-13 home
juliao sarmento	28		D	-student	dili motael	91-11-28 school
julio boavida	19		D	-student	baucau	91-12-16 school
justino silva			DK	-	dili santa cruz	
lamberto santos	24		D	-	dili	91-11-12 s.cruz
lamberto silva	17		DK	-	dili bemori	
levi corte real	15		DK	-s/sjose	dili paiol	
lino gama	24		D	-student	dili q.ki'ic	91-12-07
lourenco alves	20		DK	-student	dili b.formosa	91-12-13 home
lourenco silva	26		DK	-student	dili ailoklaran	91-11-12
lucio amaral	24		D	-student	viqueque	91-12-17 school
luis antero ximenes	35		D	-	dili fatu hada	91-11-14
luis joao (alois)			D	-	dili	
luis soares lobo	19		D	-student	dili audian	91-12-14 home
madalena filipe		F	D	-	dili bemori	
manuel costa	45		D	-farmer	dili tuanalaran	91-11-12
manuel fatima guterres	49		D	-	dili	
manuel freitas silva	16		DK	-student	dili becora	
manuel goncalves	18		D	-student	dili b.grilos	91-11-12
manuel kelapa	25		D	-farmer	dili maloa	91-11-12
manuel marcal fraga			D	-	dili	
manuel nicolau silva	20		D	-student	dili becora	91-11-13 home
manuel roberto	20		D	-student	dili comoro	91-11-15 home
manuel soares (3)	25		D	-	dili b.pite	92-01-06 home
manuel soares carvalho	20		DK	-	dili kulu hum	91-11-30
marcal maia	26		D	-farmer	dili comoro	91-11-12
marcelino guterres costa	22		DK	-student	dili bemori	
marcelino pereira	24		D	-student	dili lahane	91-11-12 home
maria costa oliveira	17	F	D	-student	dili kuluhun	91-11-13 home
maria cutela	20	F	D	-student	dili b.grilos	91-11-12
maria vicente	19	F	D	-student	dili b.formosa	91-12-16 home
mariano gomes	18		D	-farmer	dili becora	91-11-12
mario bento	22		D	-student	ossu	91-11-14 school
mario estanislau	20		D	-student	dili becora	91-11-13 home
mario santos	20		D	-farmer	dili bidau	91-11-12
marita alau	20	F	D	-student	dili vila verde	91-11-12
martinho mendes costa	19		D	-student	dili bemori	91-11-15 home
martinho soares	25		D	-student	dili b.pite	91-11-12 school
mateus albertino	20		D	-s/sma1	dili kulu hum	
mateus pereira 'paz'	35		DK	-taxi driv.	dili becora	
mateus pinto	23		D	-student	dili becora	91-11-13 home
matias c araujo	21		D	-student	dili lahane	91-11-12
matias costa cerejeira	23		D	-student	ossu	91-12-05 school
matias freitas			D	-	dili	
matias ximenes	17		D	-	dili fatu hada	91-11-17 home
mau sela			DK	-	dili santa cruz	
melquiades marques alves	17		D	-	dili santa cruz	
miguel guterres	30		D	-pegawai	viqueque	91-12-07 home
miguel ximenes (1)	30		D	-	dili fatu hada	91-11-15 home
miguel ximenes (2)	19		D	-	dili fatu hada	91-11-18 home
modesta	22	F	D	-	dili fatu hada	91-11-12 s.cruz
moises araujo	23		D	-student	dili becora	91-11-12
moises carvalho rangel			D	-	dili vila verde	
nixon joao alves			D	-	dili kamp alor	

NAME (disapeared/disparu)	AGE	S	C	PROFESSION	RESIDENCE	DATE/PLACE
odete m s belo		F	D	-	dili	91-11-12 s.cruz
orlando ximenes	23		D	-	dili fatu hada	91-11-12 s.cruz
oscar goncalves	20		DK	-	dili	91-11-12 s.cruz
osvaldo coelho			D	-	dili bemori	
paulo araujo	23		DK	-student	dili lahane	91-11-12 home
paulo s guterres (1)	37		D	-emp. denok	dili comoro	91-11-12
paulo soares	20		D	-student	dili kulu hum	91-11-15 home
pedro costa soares(freita			D	-	dili bemori	
pedro espirito santo	16		D	-student	dili lahane	91-11-12
pedro freitas	16		D	-student	dili becora	91-11-12
pedro ribeiro	22		D	-	dili becora	91-11-12
pedro ribeiro	25		DK	-	dili becora	
pedro sarmento			D	-	dili matadouro	
procopio rego	22		DK	-driver	dili audian	
quanco u c lang	19		D	-student	dili santa cruz	91-11-12 home
r pereira			D	-	dili	
rosalina ximenes	25	F	D	-	dili fatu hada	91-11-17 home
rosmaninho j oliveira	19		DK	-student	dili lahane	91-11-12 s.cruz
rubi lasi	18		D	-	dili fatu hada	91-11-12 s.cruz
sabino maya reis	23		DK	-student	dili	
salvador ximenes	36		D	-	dili fatu hada	91-11-19 home
sancho cruz	21		DK	-	dili	
saturnino freitas			DK	-	dili	
sebastiao amaral	17		D	-student	dili becora	91-11-13 home
sebastiao ximenes	36		D	-	dili fatu hada	91-11-12
silvino costa	20		DK	-student	dili ailoklaran	91-11-12 s.cruz
simao soares	20		D	-student	dili becora	91-11-16 home
simao ximenes	26		D	-	dili fatu hada	91-11-15 home
teresa costa guterres	18	F	D	-student	dili becora	91-11-14 home
tomas c x belo	33		D	-teacher	dili vila verde	91-11-12
tomas costa tilman	28		D	-s/unetim	dili k.alor	91-11-18 home
tomas mendes	21		D	-student	dili lahane	91-11-14 home
ulisses conc. goncalves	18		D	-student	dili	91-11-12 home
vasco guterres	28		D	-civil serv	dili manleuana	91-11-12
vicente paulo madeira			D	-	dili	
vidal filipe			D	-	dili bemori	
virgilio	7		D	-	dili fatu hada	91-11-12 s.cruz
vitoriano nicolau silva	19		DK	-student	dili becora	91-11-13 home
zelia menezes c ximenes	19	F	D	-	dili balide	91-11-16 home
zelia pires		F	D	-	dili bemori	
zito manuel	18		D	-	dili manleuana	91-11-12 home

WOUNDED (W) and HOSPITALISED (WH) / BLESSÉS (W) et HOSPITALISÉS (WH)

NAME (wounded/blessés)	AGE	S	C	PROFESSION	RESIDENCE	DATE/PLACE
abel soares	26		W	-	dili	
abilio goncalves cruz	21		W	-	dili	
abraao costa	22		W	-student	dili akadiruhun	
abraao guterres	28		W	-	dili	
acacio (zito andré)	17		W	-civil serv	dili taibesse	
acacio c x	21		W	-student	dili becora	
acacio madeira	22		W	-employed	dili qu. boot	
adao	18		W	-student	dili b.econo.	
adelino silva	19		W	-	dili	
adino	22		WH	-student	dili ailoklaran	
adolfo lurdes	24		W	-	dili polwil	
adolfo ximenes	31		W	-student	dili caicoli	
agio santos	22		WH	-student	dili vila verde	
agostinha m (cabral)	15	F	W	-student	dili santa cruz	
agostinho manuel barreto	30		WH	-farmer	dili bemori	91-11-16
agostinho silva	32		WH	-farmer	dili santa cruz	

NAME (wounded/blessés)	AGE	S	C	PROFESSION	RESIDENCE	DATE/PLACE
agostinho soares	17		W	-student	dili mota ulun	
agrifina belo	20	F	W	-civil serv	dili taibesse	
agrifina maria	17	F	W	-student	dili becora	
alarico fernandes caeiro	21		WH	-student	dili massau	
albano pinto	35		W	-	dili	
albino alves	17		W	-student	dili lahane	
alegria david pinto r	20	F	W	-	dili	
aleixo ximenes	31		W	-farmer		? /wai-bua
alexandre araujo	23		WH	-	dili santa cruz	
alexandre reis	18		W	-student	dili manleuana	
alexandrino oliveira			WH	-	->hosp jak	
alipio santos	25		W	-student	dili taibesse	
alves	20		WH	-student	dili matadouro	
amaro afonso	28		WH	-doido	dili santa cruz	91-11-16
amaro belo	16		W	-student	dili becora	
amau fernandes	14		W	-student	dili santa cruz	
ana cardoso	22	F	W	-	dili	
ana maria	15	F	W	-student	dili becora	
ana senhorina	20	F	W	-student	dili manleuana	
anacleto bento ferreira	20		WH	-student	dili kulu hum	
anacleto m bar. goncalves	16		WH	-student	dili kulu hum	
andre escurial soares	21		W	-student	dili santa cruz	polwil
aneta	15	F	W	-student	dili	
angelico pedro j. santos	23		W	-	dili	
angelino jesus s	23		W	-student	dili	
angelo lemos martins	21		W	-student	dili taibesse	
anito soares	18		W	-student	dili taibesse	polwil
antonio alves	35		W	-employed	dili bemori	
antonio c pereira	29		W	-farmer	dili mascarenha	
antonio claret fil. alves	21		WH	-student	dili santa cruz	
antonio costa ribeiro	40		W	-	dili	
antonio guterres	24		W	-farmer	dili kakaulidun	
antonio jeronimo	30		W	-employed	dili santa cruz	
antonio luis pereira	27		W	-civil serv	ili lecidere	
antonio m s	24		W	-farmer	dili mota ulun	
antonio ornai	41		W	-civil serv	dili manleuana	
antonio placido			W	-married	dili vila verde	
antonio sarmento	16		W	-	dili	
antonio silva	30		WH	-driver	dili santa cruz	
antonio soares (2)	22		W	-student	dili akadiruhun	91-11-12 home
antonio viegas	26		W	-	dili taibesse	
apolinario mendonca	20		W	-	dili lahane	
aquino pinto	20		W	-student	dili qu. boot	
armando fatima	24		W	-	dili	
armando fatima baptista	45		W	-	dili	
augusto sousa	29		W	-	dili	
aviano antonio faria	21		WH	-s/s.josé	dili kulu hum	
baptista castro cruz	19		W	-	dili	
baptista pacheco	14		W	-	dili	
basilio antonio	21		W	-student	dili taibesse	
basilio castro silva	17		W	-	dili	
benilde klaret alves			WH	-	dili santa cruz	
benjamina nunes	26	F	W	-farmer	dili mascarenha	
bernardino carvalho	26		W	-	dili	
bernardino mendes	22		W	-	dili	
bernardino ximenes	17		W	-	dili hudi laran	
boby xavier	20		W	-	dili kuluhun	polwil
candida ximenes	17	F	WH	-student	dili mascarenha	
candido silva	23		W	-student	dili qu. boot	
carla afonso baptista	18	F	W	-	dili	
carlito carvalho			WH	-	dili kolmera	

NAME (wounded/blessés)	AGE	S	C	PROFESSION	RESIDENCE	DATE/PLACE
carlos abel	16		W	-	dili	
carlos araujo l	22		WH	-student	dili	
carlos mesquita	20		W	-student	dili b. massaur	
carlos santos	15		W	-student	dili manleuana	
carlos tilman	19		WH	-student	dili vila verde	
celestino quintao	30		W	-	dili	
celestino saldanha b	19		W	-student	dili kulu hum	
chiquita caldas	19	F	W	-student	dili santa cruz	
clementino a cruz	40		W	-	dili	
cornelio lemos	20		WH	-student	dili hospital	
cornelio soares bento	25		W	-	dili	
crescencio henrique cabr.	29		WH	-civil serv	dili akadiruhun	
cristiano caetano	25		W	-student	dili comoro	
custodia benevi. florindo	15	F	W	-student	dili vila verde	
custodio costa			W	-	dili balide	
dalia ximenes costa	20	F	W	-	dili	
daniel martins	20		W	-	dili	
demetrio martins	23		W	-	dili hudi laran	
denis a rosa	16		W	-	dili	
dionisio aires silva	18		WH	-	dili lecidere	92-02-18 home
dionisio marques	20		WH	-student	dili bemori	
domingas costa	20	F	W	-s/smak	dili ailoklaran	
domingos araujo	23		W	-	dili	
domingos baptista	23		W	-	dili	
domingos conceicao	20		W	-	dili	
domingos fatima pereira	20		W	-	dili b. massaur	
domingos l belo	19		W	-	dili hudi laran	
domingos m encarnacao	32		W	-farmer	dili akadiruhun	
domingos m g	21		W	-student	dili audian	
domingos maia	24		W	-	dili becora	
domingos pereira (2)	32		W	-farmer	dili lahane	
domingos pereira (3)	21		W	-	dili bidau	
domingos silva	20		W	-	dili vila verde	
domingos soares (1)	18		W	-	dili bemori	
domingos soares (2)	20		W	-student	dili becora	
domingos soares pacheco	14		W	-student	dili becora	
domingos vicente			WH	-	dili kulu hun	
domingos viegas piedade	20		W	-employed	dili kulu hun	
donato pires araujo	20		WH	-employed	dili kulu hum	
duarte ximenes (1)	23		W	-	dili becora	
duarte ximenes (2)	29		W	-teacher	dili manleuana	
dulce castro	17	F	W	-student	dili bidau	
edmingardo costa	19		WH	-s/stm	dili balide	
eduardo guterres	28		W	-farmer	dili becora	
eduardo s belo	25		W	-	dili	
eduardo silva	20		W	-student	dili becora	
egidio gusmao	24		W	-teacher	dili becora	
eligio manuel	16		W	-student	dili lahane	
elsa simoes	29	F	W	-farmer	dili mascarenha	
elsa viegas	18	F	W	-s/sma	dili vila verde	polwil
elvis oliveira	20		WH	-student	home/lospalos	
emidio amaral	25		WH	-ex s/spg	dili ailele hum	
emilia francisca	30	F	W	-farmer	dili kakaulidun	
emilio araujo	21		W	-	dili	
emilio pereira	20		W	-student	dili akadiruhun	
emilio soares	18		W	-student	dili santa cruz	
ernesto ferreira	32		W	-employed	dili qu.boot	
esmenia simoes	20	F	W	-student	dili mascarenha	
estela brites	16	F	W	-student	dili b.lecidere	
estevao costa matos	20		WH	-	dili lecidere	->hosp jak
estevao pereira	22		WH	-employed	dili kuluhun	

NAME (wounded/blessés)	AGE	S	C	PROFESSION	RESIDENCE	DATE/PLACE
eugenio costa (silva)	21		WH	-student	dili santa cruz	
evangelino agus ximenes	20		W	-student	dili	nusarb
felicio sousa	27		W	-	dili	
felisberto soares s	22		W	-	dili	
felismina f	18	F	W	-student	dili comoro	
felizarda r quintao	18	F	WH	-student	dili taibesse	
fernando guterres	20		W	-student	dili kamea	
fernando tilman	20		WH	-student	dili kulu hun	
filipe lurdes	18		W	-student	dili mascarenha	
filipe silva	30		W	-employed	dili b.pite	
filomena conceicao	20	F	W	-	dili	
filomena costa	17	F	W	-student	dili ecora	91-11-13 home
filomena cufeta	20	F	WH	-student	dili vila verde	
filomeno garcia	19		W	-student	dili becora	
filomeno neves	24		W	-	dili	
flaviano santos oliveira	18		W	-	dili	
fortunato pina	21		WH	-student	dili taibesse	
francisco (lua doi)	20		W	-student	dili balide	
francisco amaral	22		W	-student	dili becora	
francisco bernardino	20		W	-	dili vila verde	
francisco costa	21		WH	-employed	dili akadiruhun	
francisco fonciano	25		W	-student	dili becora	
francisco goncalves x	22		W	-student	dili santa cruz	
francisco lay	19		W	-student	dili vila verde	
francisco vamdo	23		W	-	dili bidau	
francisco x gut.sarmento	23		WH	-student	dili lahane	
fulkero	20		W	-	dili	
gil pires	22		WH	-student	dili kulu hun	polwil
gil vicente maria simoes	20		W	-student	dili lahane	polwil
goncalo (costa?)	24		W	-electric.	dili lahane	
helder barreto goncalves	18		WH	-s/smak2	dili kuluhun	
hermenegildo pacheco	19		W	-student	dili lahane	
hermenegildo verdial	17		WH	-student	dili balide	
hilaria olandina a	18	F	W	-	dili	
hipolito ximenes	20		WH	-student	dili lahane	
hornai 'fatumaca'			WH	-	dili PM kotuk	
hugo lourenco costa	17		W	-s/sjosé	dili b.pite	polwil
inacio amaral	26		WH	-student	dili taibesse	
inacio antonio jesus	20		W	-	dili	
isabel marcal costa	15	F	WH	-s/s.josé	dili b.pite	
ismael jose reis	17		WH	-student	dili comoro	
ismael reis lopes	16		W	-	dili	
jaco costa	30		W	-f	dili manleuana	
jaime faustino silva	20		W	-	dili	
jaime xavier f	38		WH	-f	dili	
jaimito costa	18		W	-	dili	
janio ferdinando lobato	19		W	-student	dili b.econo.	polwil
januario deus soares	20		WH	-student	dili	
januario gomes	15		W	-	dili	polwil
januario jesus	22		W	-	dili	
joana amorim dias	18	F	W	-s/s.josé	dili becussi	
joana araujo	23	F	W	-	dili	
joanico carvalho	19		WH	-student	dili akadiruhun	
joanico santos soares	23		W	-s/univ	dili b.pite	polwil
joao augusto ramal.soares	22		W	-student	dili taibesse	
joao baptista (3)	25		WH	-student	dili lahane	
joao barreto	20		W	-	dili	
joao bosco carceres	22		W	-	dili	
joao caetano	25		W	-student	dili becora	
joao costa	23		W	-	dili akadiruhum	
joao fatima	27		W	-student	dili santa cruz	

NAME (wounded/blessés)	AGE	S	C	PROFESSION	RESIDENCE	DATE/PLACE
joao jose lemos			W	-	dili taibesse	
joao lopes m	19		W	-student	dili santa cruz	
joao pinto (2)	18		W	-	dili	
joao rego	21		W	-	dili	
joaquim b	28		W	-farmer	dili santa cruz	
joaquim jacob fernandes	15		W	-student	dili santa cruz	
jonio maria f p	22		W	-student	dili mascarenha	
jonny lobato	20		W	-student	dili b.econo.	polwil
jorge afonso baptista	16		W	-	dili	
jorge barreto	20		W	-teacher	dili bidau	
jorge nogueira	21		W	-	dili	
jose antonio l costa	21		WH	-s/univ	dili b.pite	
jose aquino soares	25		W	-	dili	
jose assuns li	24		WH	-driver	dili kulu hun	
jose costa pinto	23		WH	-student	dili akadiruhun	
jose goncalves silva	25		W	-	dili	polwil
jose guterres (1)	35		WH	-farmer	dili santa cruz	
jose jesus	24		W	-	dili	
jose jorge	21		WH	-student	dili ailoklaran	
jose lay	19		W	-student	dili kulu hun	polwil
jose nunes maia	25		W	-s/univ	dili fatumeta	
jose rego cruz	16		W	-	dili	
jose soares (2)	23		WH	-	dili b.pite	
jose zeferino	24		W	-student	dili lahane	nusarb
josefina	22		WH	-s/univ	dili hera	
josefina babo		F	WH	-s/ipi	dili b.pite	
josefina maia	22	F	WH	-	dili b.pite	
juliano nunes	23		WH	-student	dili	
juliao moniz	19		W	-student	dili kolmera	polwil
julio carlos	24		W	-student	dili becussi	
julio costa	21		W	-	dili	
julio lemos ximenes	21		W	-student	dili aiturilara	
justino alves	25		WH	-	dili comoro	
justino rodrigues jesus	22		WH	-student	dili bemori	
juvita francisca varela	16	F	WH	-student	dili vila verde	
juvita guterres	20	F	WH	-student	dili vila verde	
juvita maria lourdes		F	W	-	dili	
juvita pereira	15	F	WH	-s/s.josé	dili	
laurindo albino lourdes	30		W	-	dili b.pite	nusarb
leandro alberto (saldanha	18		W	-	dili	
leandro quintao	26		W	-	dili	
leonardo araujo	22		WH	-student	dili lahane	
leopoldino araujo	21		W	-student	dili bemori	
leovigilgo araujo carmo			WH	-	dili bemori	
levi araujo	22		W	-student	dili	
ligia fernandes	18	F	W	-	dili	
linatile	28		W	-driver	dili qu. boot	
lino silva	24		W	-	dili	
lito ximenes	18		WH	-student	dili mascarenha	
lourenco baptista silva	21		W	-	dili	
lourenco rodrigu. pereira	23		WH	-	dili vila verde	polwil
luis joao guterres jesus	20		W	-student	dili santa cruz	
luis silva	22		W	-	dili becussi	polwil
manuel almeida costa	22		W	-student	dili kakaulidum	
manuel alves	22		W	-	dili	
manuel araujo	22		WH	-student	dili	
manuel belo	13		W	-student	dili taibesse	
manuel costa	20		WH	-civil serv	dili kulu hum	
manuel cruz	20		W	-	dili	
manuel gama	30		W	-teacher	dili comoro	
manuel silva			WH	-		->hosp.jak

NAME (wounded/blessés)	AGE	S	C	PROFESSION	RESIDENCE	DATE/PLACE	
manuel soares p matos	27		W	-	dili		
marcal silva	18		W	-student	dili santa cruz		
marcal ximenes afonso	16		WH	-student	dili santa cruz		
marcelina maia	18	F	W	-student	dili kamp alor		
marcelino ximenes	20		W	-	dili		
marcolino g e costa	22		W	-student	dili taibesse		
marcos jesus	20		W	-	dili		
maria auxiliadora		F	WH	-s/sma2	dili vila verde		
maria lay	19	F	W	-student	dili manleuana		
maria marques	15	F	WH	-s/sma viq.	viqueque		->hosp.jak
maria rangel	45	F	W	-civil serv	dili b.pite		
maria teresa rosario	22	F	W	-	dili		
mario araujo carvalho	23		WH	-	dili		
mario barreto	W			-	dili kuluhun		
mario g soares	29		W	-civil serv	manatuto		
marito cardoso	20		WH	-student	dili becora		
marito cardoso pereira	20		WH	-	dili becora		
martinho ximenes lobo	28		W	-	dili		
martinhp goncalves	21		W	-	dili b.pite		
martins goncalves	20		W	-student	dili		
martins pinto	25		W	-student	dili lahane		
mateus brito	24		W	-	dili		
mateus jesus	19		W	-	dili		
mateus jesus	20		WH	-s/s.jose	dili kuluhun		->hosp.jak
mateus madeira	30		W	-employed	dili aitaralara		
mateus oliveira	28		W	-employed	dili qu. boot		
mateus soares	19		WH	-student	dili		
matias pinto	36		W	-employed	dili becora		
mau lino lemos	25		W	-	dili		
mau meta f	27		W	-student	dili becussi		
maxensio goncalves	18		WH	-student	dili caicoli		
mena	18	F	WH	-	dili lahane	91-11-16	
miguel amaral	36		W	-student	dili comoro		
miguel silva alves	36		WH	-farmer	dili santa cruz	91-12-18	
milton longuinhos ramanal	17		W	-s/smak	dili b.grilos		
moises lourenco a	24		W	-	dili		
monica lucas	25	F	W	-	dili		
natalino sequeira	18		W	-	dili		polwil
natercia simoes	20	F	W	-student	dili mascarenha		
nela viegas carrascalao	18	F	WH	-student	dili lecidere		
nelia ximenes	16	F	W	-s/smp3	dili taibesse		
nelinha santos		F	WH	-nurse	dili b.pite		
nelio hermenegil. ximenes			WH	-s/smpk	dili mascarenha		
nelson francisco			W	-	dili santa cruz		
nexio sarmento	21		W	-	dili		
nico a	20		W	-student	dili akadiruhum		
norberto maia	20		W	-	dili		
nunu m sarmento	19		W	-	dili		
olinda marques	24	F	W	-student	dili balide		
orlando barbosa	22		W	-student	dili lahane		
orlando p soares	21		W	-student	dili balide		
osorio madeira	21		W	-student	dili lahane		nusarb
pascoal costa			WH	-			->hosp jak
paulino belo	17		W	-student	dili manleuana		
paulo amaral	22		W	-	dili		
pedro fatima	23		WH	-s/sma1	dili kuluhun		
pedro lela	23		WH	-student	dili lahane		
pedro madeira			WH	-	dili lahane		
pedro oliveira	24		W	-	dili becora		
pedro pinto	24		W	-	dili		
pedro r g			W	-	dili		

NAME (wounded/blessés)	AGE	S	C	PROFESSION	RESIDENCE	DATE/PLACE
pedro rodrigues	17		W	-	dili	
pedro tilman	22		WH	-student	dili kulu hum	
pelagio custodio b santos	21		WH	-	dili	
placido azio			WH	-	dili vila verde	
porfirio costa oliveira	22		W	-s/smak	dili taibessi	
predoano rui	21		W	-civil serv	dili taibesse	
ramero jeronimo	10		W	-student	dili mascarenha	
raul quintao	23		W	-	dili	
remigio silva	22		WH	-student	dili	
ricardo alves	16		W	-student	dili	
rita ximenes	20	F	W	-teacher	dili manleuana	
rogerio araujo	24		WH	-student	dili	
rogerio borges amaral	19		WH	-student	dili akadiruhun	
rogerio castro c.	21		W	-	dili	
rogerio lay	18		WH	-s/sman2	dili akadiruhun	->hosp.jak
rogerio sequeira	21		W	-student	dili akadiruhum	
rogerio silva			W	-	dili becora	
rumilia silva	23	F	W	-student	dili caicoli	
sabino guterres	21		W	-student	dili kulu hum	
salvador freitas	27		W	-civil serv	dili comoro	
saviniano fernandes	18		WH	-s/smak	dili massau	->hosp.jak
sebastiao costa s	18		W	-	dili	
sebastiao pereira	14		W	-student	dili manleuana	
silvano araujo	18		W	-	dili	
silvestre madeira	20		W	-	dili bidau	
simplicio 'sma'	25		W	-s/sma	dili santa cruz	
simplicio celestino deus	26		WH	-s/smak	dili	
simplicio maia	18		W	-	dili lahane	
simplicio zagelo			W	-student	dili	polwil
teresa silva	15	F	WH	-student	dili mota ulun	
tito costa	35		W	-	dili	
tito saldanha	27		W	-	dili	
tomas	15		W	-	dili	
tomas (ato)	18		W	-	dili kulu hum	polwil
tomas carvalho	24		W	-	dili	
tomas costa	18		W	-student	dili b.santana	
tomas costa guterres			W	-	dili	
tomas saldanha	57		W	-	dili	
tomas ximenes	38		WH	-s/ipi	baucau	
tome carvalho	21		W	-	dili	
tome ramalho			W	-	dili taibesse	
tome soares	38		W	-employed	dili comoro	
valdemar conceicao s	20		W	-	dili ailoklaran	
valente araujo	22		WH	-s/smak	dili kuluhun	->hosp.jak
valente carl.alb.mendonca	20		W	-civil serv	dili akadiruhun	
valente costa	21		WH	-student	lospalos /foema	
valente goncalves			W	-emp. #polw	dili cacaulidun	
valente santos	20		WH	-student	dili comoro	
valentim	28		W	-	dili	
verissimo madeira	23		W	-student	dili balide	
veronica moniz	19	F	W	-student	dili taibesse	
vicente goncalves	30		W	-employed	dili kakaulidun	
vicente guterres	19		W	-student	dili santa cruz	
vicente soares	21		W	-	dili	
vostu			W	-	dili becora	
zeca metam	19	F	W	-s/smea	dili vila verde	
zeferina sacramento santo	23	F	W	-	dili	
zelia cabral	19	F	W	-student	dili comoro	
zelia ximenes	28	F	WH	-	dili santa cruz	
zermentino q	28		W	-employed	dili mascarenha	